

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

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A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter

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In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

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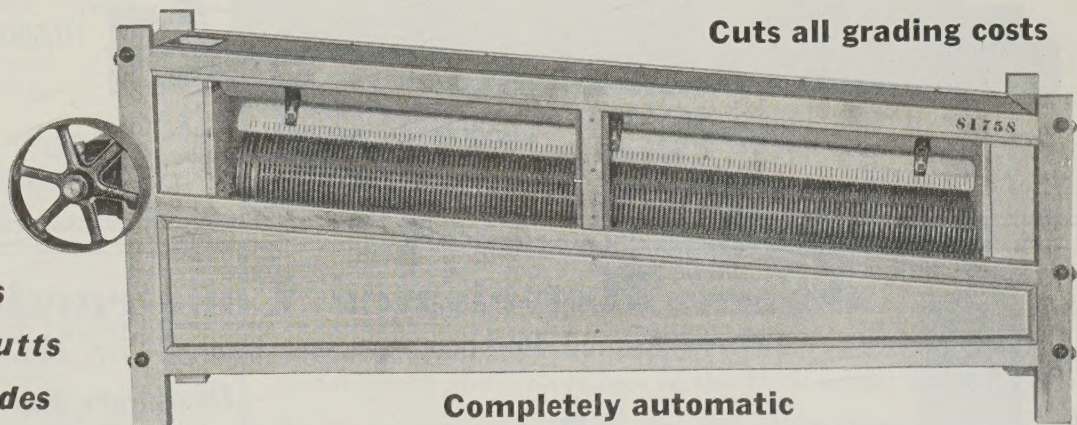
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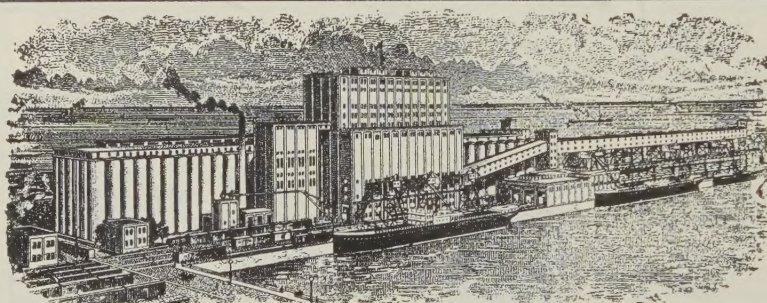
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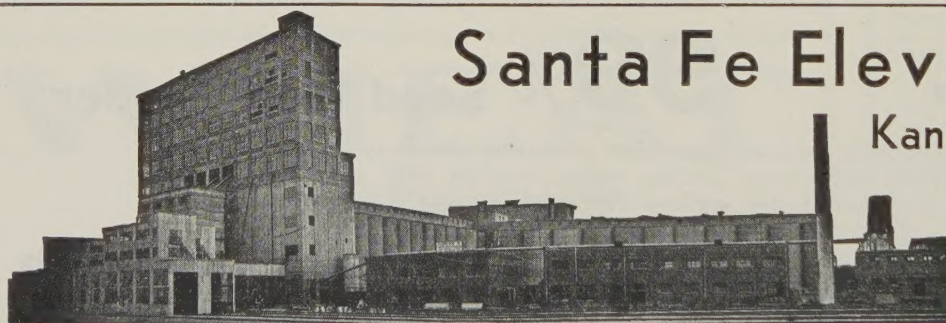
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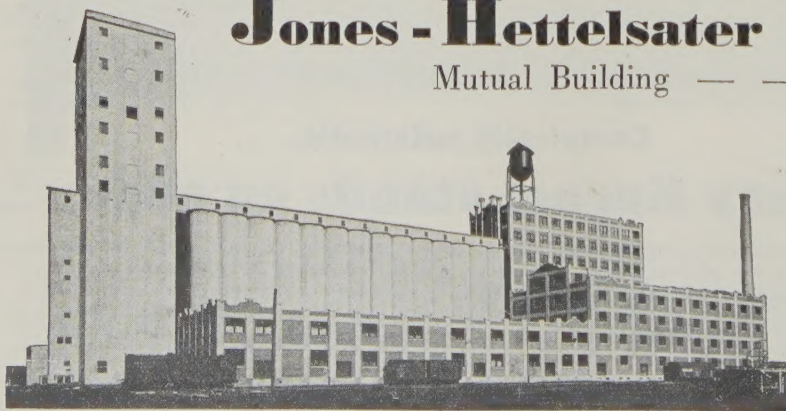
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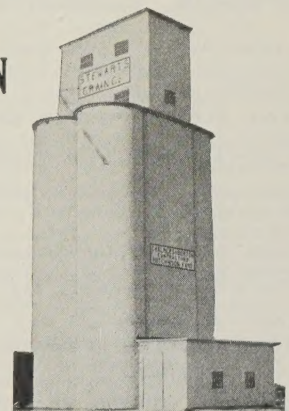
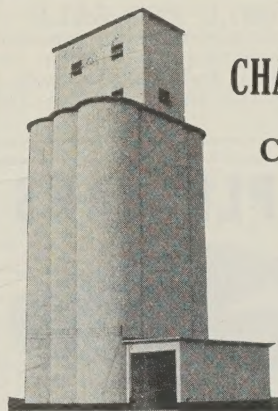
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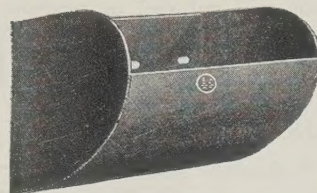
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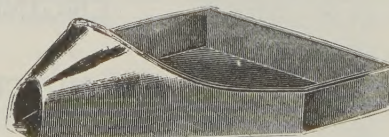
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FEED MILL for sale, two stories, basement, electrically operated, scales, air dump loader and unloader, private track, farming stock territory. W. Tobin, 1128 No. Seminary St., Galesburg, Ill.

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Formed by bending sheet aluminum, reinforced around top edge with copper wire. Strong, light, durable. The dull, non-reflecting surface of aluminum will not rust or tarnish; assists users to judge of the color and to detect impurities.

Grain Size, $2\frac{1}{2} \times 12 \times 16\frac{1}{2}$ ", \$2.00;
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GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS
Consolidated
332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

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WANTED—Branch grain office manager; must be experienced and of high caliber; give full particulars in first letter. Replies will be treated confidentially. Address 81V1, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

WANTED—Man for stenographic and general office work, experienced in grain or seed business; must be exceptionally good in shorthand and typewriting; give full information and reference in first letter. Eastern Seed Co., P. O. Box 682, Corpus Christi, Texas.

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WANTED—Position as salesman-designer of material handling and process machinery; want to represent a reliable maker of mill machinery and equipment. Address 81V2, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

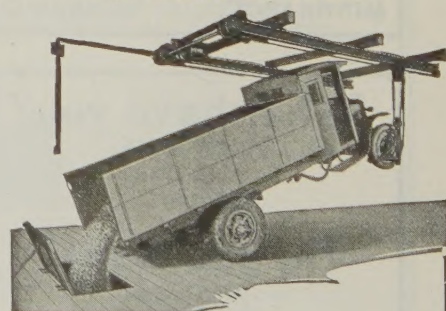
WANTED—Position as accountant or general office manager for grain firm or connection with an auditing firm in the grain trade; experienced and thoroughly competent; references from banks and reliable grain men. Address 81V6, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

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Capacity of Elevator

Post Office

State

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CORN CUTTER & Grader—has motor—used very little. 79N12, Grain & Feed Jnls., Chicago.

FEED MIXER—one ton—floor level feed—has motor—good as new. Write 79N14, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—2 Sizer Pelleting Machines—extra dies—low price for quick disposal. Kasco Mills, Inc., Toledo, Ohio.

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FOR SALE—2 compartment Brown-Duval Moisture Tester with new electric automatic shut-off, complete. First class condition, \$75.00. Syler & Syler, Plymouth, Ind.

FOR SALE—2 Clipper cleaners, 8 & 89; No. 6 Invincible Tri-Screen cleaners; No. 4 Monarch cleaners; 25 & 60 bbl. Midget mills; hopper and automatic scales; dust collectors; batch mixers; corn shellers; 2 & 3 pair high roller mills; corn cutters and graders, new and used; cob crushers; motor and belt driven attrition mills; all makes & sizes; bin bottoms, feeders, magnetic separators; water wheels; hammermills; 2 Gruendler's 2440, 2 Gruendler's 1640; 1 No. 30 Blue Streak; 1 Big Chief, 50 h.p.; 3W22 Gruendler 75 h.p.; No. 3 Jay Bee 50 h.p. Everything for feed mills and elevators. Write us your wants. A. D. Hughes Co., Wayland, Mich.

Statement of the Ownership, Management, Circulation, Etc., Required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912,

of Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated, published semi-monthly at Chicago, Ill., for October 1, 1938.

State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss.—Before me, a notary public in and for the state and county aforesaid, personally appeared Charles S. Clark, who having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the business manager of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to-wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business manager are:
Publisher, Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated, Inc., Chicago, Ill.

Editor, R. R. Rossing, Chicago, Ill.
Managing Editor, Charles S. Clark,
Business Manager, Charles S. Clark, Chicago, Ill.

2. That the owners are: (Give names and addresses of individual owners, or, if a corporation, give its name and the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of the total amount of stock):

Charles S. Clark, 332 South La Salle St., Chicago.
D. M. Clark, Chicago, Ill.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.)—None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above giving the names of the owners, stockholders and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company, but also, in cases where the stockholders or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is... (This information is required from daily publications only.)

CHARLES S. CLARK,
Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 8th day of October, 1938.

KATHERINE A. LYON,
Notary Public.

(Seal)
(My commission expires October 19, 1939.)

MACHINES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—2 Allis Centrifugal 27x8 Reels; 2-9 inch Savage Feeders; 2-9x18 Allis Rolls. F. W. Mann, 740 N. 24th St., East St. Louis, Ill.

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1—Left hand same.

Size of fan wheels—72" x 42"—eight blades.

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WANTED—Used grain and seed recleaner, large size. C. R. Acord, Kansas, Ill.

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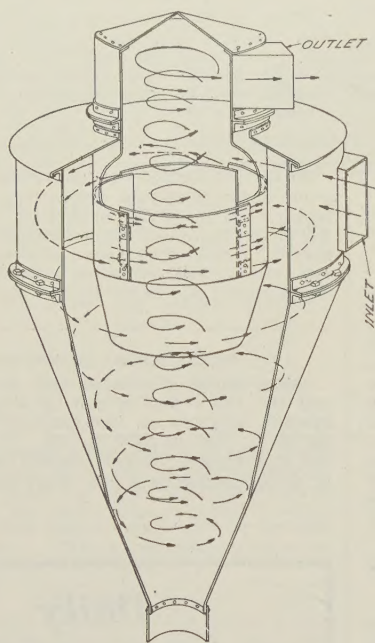
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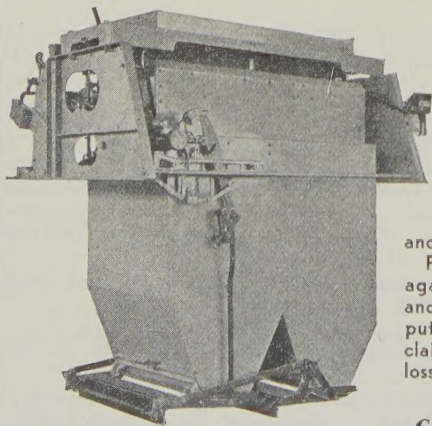
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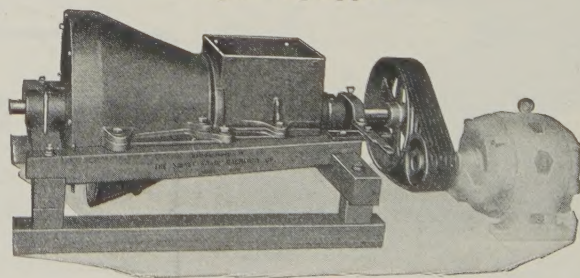
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GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED
INCORPORATED

332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.
Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
Established 1898

AMERICAN ELEVATOR &
GRAIN TRADE
Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD
Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT - GRAIN REPORTER
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improving of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States, Canada and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

To Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

THE CORN LOAN at 57 cents is about as efficient in holding up the price of corn for the benefit of the grower as a sieve is in holding water.

THE 1,289 cars of corn received at Chicago Oct. 24 indicate that the central market is giving the government the full benefit of its frictionless movement of the crop from crib to market.

THE GRAIN belt Liberty League has not yet succeeded in gaining much encouragement from the administration for the demand repeal of the Crop Control Act, but the many farmers who object to having their business regulated are deeply sympathetic with the League and its leaders.

THE GRADING of new corn in most markets is very gratifying to most shippers. However, this does not justify country buyers bidding up the market. The narrower margin on which any grain is bought always multiplies the difficulty of disposing of the grain at a living profit.

TWO MORE distributors of spurious checks given in over payment of small purchases have come to grief through the vigilance of the Secretary and members of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n. Both are now behind the bars. If all sufferers would quickly report the tricks of the swindlers more sharpers would be apprehended and their intended victims placed on guard.

A MATLOC, IOWA, Farmers Elevator which handles gasoline as a sideline obtained a verdict in a suit brought by the administrator of the buyer of what was supposed to be kerosene, but was claimed to have been gasoline because the wife and daughter of the buyer were burned when the wife attempted to start a fire with the alleged kerosene. Using either fluid as a kitchen fuel has always been accompanied with great danger, hence, no elevator company selling gasoline should be penalized for disastrous explosions following the use of fuel sold for kindling a kitchen fire.

TAKING GRAIN into the elevator without a definite understanding and provable agreement with the farmer is certain to lead to trouble, as in the case of an elevator at Parma, Idaho, where the farmer hauled 3,898 bus. of wheat to the elevator and claimed later he was to receive \$1.25 per bushel, altho wheat never sold higher than \$1.05 after delivery and time of suit several years later. Money had been advanced and the elevator company claimed \$1,021.92 due. The judge said he did not know what the jury relied upon in giving judgment, but when the figure of \$510.96 damages was announced we all know the jury merely split the claim, which is not justice, tho perhaps the fairest when the court has nothing on which to base a decision.

FAIR TRADE laws of states are of doubtful permanence in view of the decision by the New Jersey court holding the fair trade law of that state unconstitutional as against public policy in tending to raise prices paid by the consumer.

SEED THIEVES have caused country elevator operators more grief during the last ten months than for many years and doubtless elevator owners will take greater precaution the coming winter to safeguard their property, by more securely locking their plants against the midnight marauders.

GROUP MEETINGS of country grain merchants have been so effective in promoting cordial relations between competitors some farsighted dealers are promoting good will conferences at frequent intervals. These evening get-togethers of district dealers promote friendliness and reduce overbidding.

NON-COOPERATING farmers may be refused government loans, but most of them can go to their local bank and get money and still be permitted to direct their own affairs. Thoughtful farmers have accepted the government's efforts to limit their acreage as just one more attempt to regulate their activities.

UP TO October 21st the Commodity Credit Corporation wheat loans aggregated \$11,876,464 on 19,719,007 bushels of wheat; thus, the average loan per bushel of wheat was .6023 cents per bushel. Inasmuch as the crop amounted to over 940,000,000 bushels, the amount placed for loan is infinitesimal.

LIGHTNING has entered a number of elevators over power wires and started expensive fires. Most of these lightning fires could have been prevented through installation of lightning arrestors. The expense of such protection is so small no elevator operator can afford to take chances with destructive high voltage surges.

THE CORN growers' great difficulty in obtaining huskers when the crop is ready to pick has prepared a ready market for the mechanical picker. Last year manufacturers sold 22,000 pickers and expect to sell more this year, so more growers will be able to gather their crop when they wish and at a reduction of 50% in the cost.

A SOUTH DAKOTA incendiary, with a weakness for avoiding the payment of local taxes, seems to have burned one too many grain elevators. The disclosure of his latest violation of the laws against arson has led to the discovery of other elevator fires in which he was interested. The mystery surrounding so many grain elevator fires of "unknown" origin has been solved by fire insurance investigators in late years that incendiary fires are becoming less frequent. Arson addicts never did enjoy long confinement.

CHICAGO, ILL., OCTOBER 26, 1938

LENDING money on farmers' grain by the government robs the grain buyer of all excuses for advancing cash to growers who *promise* to deliver later.

RAISING your own bid for grain does not increase sellers' confidence in the fairness of your buying prices. Better post a fair bid and stick to it.

THE ELEVATOR operator who fills his bins with cash grain and holds it unhedged is the wildest speculator in the grain trade.

FAKE COLLECTION agencies are still promising much and performing nothing except to keep for themselves all they collect. Watch for them. Save good claims for legitimate concerns to handle.

WAREHOUSEMEN signing the agreement with the CCC to store loan wheat will be pleased to learn that the Supreme Court has entertained an appeal from a circuit court decision holding a regional credit corporation immune from suit as a governmental instrumentality.

WHEN costs of doing business are steadily rising under the social security and wage and hour acts the grain merchant and feed mixer must forget the margins that allowed them to earn a profit ten years ago, and set up an entirely new list of items to be included in the cost of handling grain.

JUDGING from the convictions of grain dealers who have taken advantage of the grading instructions given by the grain grading schools, current purchases are based more definitely on the true value of the grain delivered. Doubtless, future grain grading schools will attract even a larger number of country grain buyers than heretofore. It pays to know the grade of grain you are buying.

GOVERNMENT loans on wheat and corn held by farmers is increasing the use of the statement printed across the back of left hand end of all checks given in payment for grain: "Accepted in payment for grain free of all liens." Farmers who endorse checks bearing this statement, notwithstanding the grain delivered is covered by a lien or mortgage, misrepresent their ownership and the check bearing their signature is convincing proof of their intent to defraud.

Farm Nostrums Are Failing

The charlatans now directing farm activities from Washington with a force expanded from 26,137 in 1933 to 74,080 persons at present seem willing to try anything once, even thrice, at the expense of the patient.

Rumors of a new solution of the farm problem, assuming there is a farm problem, indicate that the planners have found their schemes a failure and must think up something new.

The government told the farmer to grow less wheat and the price would go up; but nature and fertilizer produced a bumper crop and the price has taken a nose-dive.

Calling all cars, the government redoubled its efforts to support the market, with loans, indemnity for acreage reduction and payments for soil conservation.

Export subsidy now seems to be failing, crop insurance has lost its attractiveness, the ever normal granary has been talked to death, and the planners are trotting out the old domestic allotment scheme, while the chief bureaucrat pretends to resist outright price "fixing."

All these extra-governmental activities cost much money that must be wrung from the poor thru social security and other taxes paid by industry out of an increased spread between the price of the raw material and the finished product, while at the same time the buying power of the mass of consumers is reduced to the point where factories must cut down output, thus adding to unemployment in an ever-widening vicious circle.

The Wages and Hours Law

Unless repealed by Congress, under pressure from workers and employers injured by it, the wages and hours law is only the beginning of an enforcement that will see every one of the varied industries of the country controlled down to the minutest detail by an industry committee of its own.

Fondly imagining that the industry committee will have something to say about wages and hours and an opportunity to correct acknowledged evils, employers can be expected to embrace the opportunity to create such a committee; but soon it will be discovered that the political administrator will discharge the whole committee because they do not see eye to eye with him on matters of policy. If he does not like the committee's findings he can appoint a new committee.

Escape from objectionable regulations laid down by the bureaucracy under the law by an appeal to the courts will be difficult, since it is provided that findings of fact by the administrator and his hand-picked committees must be accepted by the court, which is limited to interpretations of the law.

Any employer innocently failing to comply with the law will be subject to attack under the provision for imprisonment and \$10,000 fine, and to suits by employees to recover the penalty of double the overtime wage unpaid, which wage is one and one-half times the hourly rate.

By emphasizing the hours employed rather than the results accomplished the law will have a tendency to reduce the efficiency of the workers and increase the labor cost of the product. The additional bookkeeping will add to costs and cut down the volume purchasable by the consumer, whose buying power is steadily being lowered by taxation.

With regard to grain elevators, the definition of area of production as recently announced by the administration is too small, since grain elevators situated in the center of any area of production draw grain from a greater distance than the "immediate locality," which may have been a fair criterion in the horse and buggy days of mud roads, but do not apply with motor trucks on concrete highways in these modern times. The term "immediate locality" needs expansion in the grain industry to cover the entire area from which the specified grain elevator "customarily receives grain direct from the farm."

Neither should a country elevator admittedly receiving grain from the "immediate locality" be deprived of its exemption because a few farmers choose to haul their grain a greater distance, since the elevator performs the same service for the distant as for the near-by grain grower.

Commerce and industry are confronted by so many new laws, regulations and

interpretations all are sorely confused and all hesitate to proceed until a definite understanding of what is legal has been obtained.

Oats to Soybeans

The drift of acreages once devoted to oats, barley and other livestock feed crops into the growing of soybeans is another evidence of the natural economic law that makes compensating adjustments for farmers, for industry and for consumers. Soybeans have meant more money for the farmer who switched from oats to production of soybeans.

Soybeans have brought new industries to life and have offered new products to old industries. Soybeans have reduced the costs of making many consumer products. Sausages for example. It is generally known that sausage makers and meat packers constitute one of the leading markets for soybean flour. Dog food is another. The source for much of the protein in many dog foods is found in a soybean processing plant.

The uses for soybeans seem limitless. The surface of the possibilities has been hardly more than scratched. Farmers like to know that, because it promises future industrial and consumer developments which will continue to expand markets to absorb increasing production of soybeans, and make acres once devoted to oats profitable again.

Grain dealers like this limitless future, too, because they fit naturally into the marketing of soybeans. Meanwhile, the future may be helped, by using and pushing soybean products.

GRAIN ELEVATOR operators who handle sidelines and extend credit for merchandise sold owe it to themselves to keep after their debtors and make sure to get enough grain to balance the account. The more vigilant the retailers' collecting activities, the less will be his losses at the end of the year.

Your Mother's Litany.

*I do not care if you are rich
Or whether fame attends your way,
But I would choose that you are kind
To those who see you every day.
I do not care what life may bring
Materially to you, my son,
But I would choose that you are strong
And learn to smile—and envy none.*

*The tears that I have shed for you—
The sleepless nights that I have spent,
They all become a song of hope
And I shall grow at last content
If you become the type of man
That children trust—and friends admire;
This would I choose for you, my son,
What more could any one desire?*

Hilda Butler Farr.

Farmers and Cash Grain Men Profit from Speculation

It is to be regretted that the farmers as a class do not understand that speculation raises the price level of grain to their direct benefit. Very few farmers have before them the records of price levels and volume of speculation that prove low prices on the farm are coincident with a falling off of speculation in the future markets on the Board of Trade.

The low grain prices of to-day and the coincident record-breaking low in the volume of grain speculation are not accidental but related. Reduced to the former gold dollar the price of wheat is the lowest in history, and the volume of grain speculation is the lowest since records have been kept.

Granting that the volume of speculative trading always drops off as the supply situation gradually changes from a position of scarcity to one of abundance we have now artificial forces discouraging speculation that accentuate the shrinkage to the disadvantage of the grain producer.

The grain broker and his customer are discouraged by the espionage of business conduct committees, by rules requiring excessive margins, requiring segregation of margins, limiting the open interest that can be held or increasing the margin on larger accounts. The effect is that no men of large means are now operating in the futures markets in a large way as in former years. Enterprising men have been discouraged by these restrictions from following in the footsteps of Hutchinson, Lichtstern, Leiter, Patten and Cutten. They have no successors.

Speculation in grain futures benefits the country shipper having extra storage room and the central market warehouseman in the same way by raising the level of the more distant future 2 to 5 cents per bushel above the nearby future or cash grain, enabling the man in the country or the terminal warehouseman to buy cash grain, put it in the elevator and sell it for future delivery at a higher price than was paid for the cash grain. In this way he earns storage charges, really paid by the speculator who bought the distant future. When the delivery month rolls around the speculator not wanting the grain sells out his holding and buys a new and more distant future at a premium if he desires to continue his bull position in the market.

A large volume of speculation also contributes to the ease with which hedges for large quantities can be put out without unduly depressing the price temporarily.

The profit to the farmer incidental to a large volume of speculation in grain is much greater than the benefit to the cash grain handler. Speculation may raise the price 15 to 50 cents per bushel as paid by the country buyer to the farmer,

while the cash handler is content with 6 to 8 cents per bushel. The increased price to the farmer by reason of speculation applies not alone to the small number of bushels bought by the speculator or speculators, but to the entire crop which moves to millers or exporters without participation by speculators. Calculating the price improvement thru free speculation at 20 cents per bushel it would give the grower \$188,000,000 more on this year's wheat crop, and 10 cents per bushel on corn would add \$245,000,000, that is now lost to him largely thru artificial restrictions placed on speculation.

Paradoxically these restrictions whether originating in the legislative halls or in the exchanges were advocated and enacted on the pretence that the farmer would be aided in disposing of his grain by destroying his grain market. The only immediate parallel we find for this legislative anomaly is the current promise of the more abundant life thru forced scarcity.

What Varies Oil Content?

Soybean processors have noted a slow but fairly steady increase in the oil and the protein content of domestic soybeans for the last several years. This increase has been attributed theoretically to improvements in care of the soil, preparation of the seed bed, use of inoculants and better cultivation of the growing beans.

The current crop, according to prominent processors, altho of excellent quality from the grading standpoint, shows a slight drop in both the oil and the protein content of the beans. Peculiarly, the drop is not associated with an increase in fibre, as would be expected normally. The increase has come in the nitrogen-free-extract.

Farmers who grow soybeans are doing just as good a job of taking care of their soil and of the beans as they ever did. This leaves the reasons for the slight drop in the oil and protein levels of the beans still speculative.

Soybean oil and soybean protein are the entire interests of processors in soybeans. From the oil in various degrees of refinement, and from the meal in various degrees of refinement and various forms comes their profits. For this reason large soybean processors have their laboratories check the protein and oil content of every car of beans they buy, and bin the beans accordingly.

Soybean processors wait with interest the results of studies at the University of Illinois on soybean oil characteristics and volume, and the causes for variations. The studies include types of soil, weather and farming practices.

Country grain dealers would do well to keep oil and protein as well as grading factors in mind when buying soybeans. It is quite conceivable that oil and protein will become bigger and more im-

portant factors in the price levels, as protein has become in the price of wheat.

WEEVIL in wheat arriving in winter wheat markets are earning disappointing discounts so buyers at country stations are scrutinizing all receipts with extra vigilance.

Chicago Superintendents to Visit Corn Mill

Members of the Chicago chapter of the Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents will visit the Kankakee, Ill., corn mill of the General Foods Corp., on Tuesday, Nov. 1.

The visit opens with an inspection tour of the company's new corn processing plant, and of its terminal elevator at 3:30 p.m. This will be conducted by company executives. It will be followed by a dinner at 6 p.m., after which the members will get an insight into central Europe's boiling pot and the part grain plays in shaping its destinies.

Seed Warranty

T. B. Gabbert, a farmer, saw a box of seed oats on the counter in the store of the Pauls Valley Milling Co., at Pauls Valley, Okla., that he observed were Texas red rust-proof. He ordered 20 bus. of seed oats like sample at 80c per bushel, but when delivered by the milling company's truck at the farm Gabbert testified "They were just little old black slick oats, very common stock. I noticed that they were not what I bought at all, but I went ahead and sowed them."

The crop was so much smaller than Texas rust-proof would have produced that Gabbert brought suit for the difference, the district court of Garvin County giving him judgment.

The Supreme Court of Oklahoma reversed this Apr. 5, 1938, holding that where at the time of delivery the purchaser has the option of refusing to take the goods he can not recover consequential damages. The court said: "When a mistake is discovered by the buyer in ample time to avoid injury, and when it is an easy and simple matter for him to avoid it, and he fails to do so, then he himself is, in effect, voluntarily producing his own injury, and we refuse to inflict the consequences of such conduct upon the defendant. Good conscience will not permit such an extension of the doctrine of implied warranty."—78 Pac. (2d) 685.

Fixing Value of Grain Converted

Julia A. McCabe sold to the Grange Co. 2400 sacks of barley produced on her farm and stored in the warehouse of Reed & Hesse at the price of \$1 per cwt. plus salvage value of bags, but the Grange Co. which had agreed to pay 60 per cent of the purchase price by July 1, did not do so until July 14, when Mrs. McCabe returned the check for \$2,250 and declared the contract canceled as the Grange Co. had failed to live up to the contract.

Mrs. McCabe then sold the grain to Simon Newman Co., warehousemen at Ingomar, Cal., and the Grange Co. brot suit against her and Newman Co. for conversion. A judgment in her favor by the superior court of Stanislaus County was appealed by the Newman Co. on the ground that the court had failed to apply the correct measure of damages applicable to a case of conversion. The judgment was for the difference between the agreed price and the highest market price between date of sale and last day of delivery under the agreement.

The California District Court of Appeal ordered a new trial to fix the amount of damages according to section 3336 of the Civil Code requiring the value of the property to be fixed as of the time of the conversion which was July 18, 1936, instead of August.—80 Pac. (2d) 135.

Asked—Answered

[Readers desiring trade information should send query for free publication here. The experience of brother dealers is most helpful. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Farmer Loan on Wheat in Elevator?

Grain & Feed Journals: If a farmer hauls wheat to the elevator and asks that after the wheat has been mixed a receipt be issued so he can obtain a C.C.C. loan, will the C.C.C. accept the receipt?—N. A. T.

Ans.: The warehouseman's agreement with the C.C.C. provides that the warehouseman shall grade the wheat when taken into the house. The agreement also states "Since wheat is a fungible commodity, the identical wheat delivered by producers need not be redelivered." The warehouseman agrees if the wheat loaded out of the house is not country run, of the grade described in the incoming receipt, to reimburse the C.C.C. for any difference in value between grade received and grade loaded out, as determined by a licensed inspector.

It will be seen from the foregoing excerpts from the agreement that the warehouseman can not afford to give the farmer a receipt for a higher grade than the wheat as received; and that he mixes the wheat at his own risk.

The C.C.C. will accept the receipt for a loan to the farmer in the absence of any knowledge that the receipt does not truly represent the grade as taken into the house.

It is not required by the agreement that the grain be graded into the house by a licensed inspector. The government is not interested in thus protecting the warehouseman; but it is interested in protecting itself by licensed inspection when loading out for delivery to the C.C.C.

What Is "Area of Production"?

Grain & Feed Journals: Under the wages and hours law plants handling or processing farm crops in the "area of production" are exempt; and we would like to know the extent of the area of production, as affecting grain elevators.—J. S. O'Brien.

Ans.: The Washington, D. C., office of the Administrator of the Wages-Hours Act has defined the "area of production" as follows for Sec. 13 (a) (10):

"... if the commodities processed are obtained from farms in the immediate locality of the processing establishment and the number of employes there engaged does not exceed seven."

In brief—if the country elevator gets its products direct from farmers of the immediate locality, and if it does not employ more than seven men at that elevator, each employe is exempt from the wages and hours provisions of the Act. We believe this will include the stenographers, clerks, etc., of the local elevator, who are exempted if the total number of employes there does not exceed seven, and if they handle routine elevator business.

By "immediate locality" we take it to mean the customary and usual trade territory of the elevator; at least they discussed this phrase with us and one of their men expected that it would be so interpreted.

A bona fide executive is also exempted from the wages and hours provisions. He would be defined roughly as one who has, and uses, definite executive powers; can hire and fire employes, or can recommend the hiring and firing of employes with some faith that his recommendation will be followed; who receives \$30.00 per week or more as salary.

We think this clearly exempts country grain elevators' employes where the number of employes is seven or less, and where the elevator gets its goods direct from farmers. We believe this does NOT exempt sub-terminal or terminal elevators that receive their grain mainly in carlots direct from country elevators.

It is possible for one employe of an elevator to be exempt under the law, another not exempt. The exemption is figured, not on the basis of the elevator or the business, but on the basis of the duties of the individual employe. Where some concerns are partly country elevators, partly feed mixing or grinding plants, flour milling, or retail stores, their position will become more involved and probably will have to be figured on the basis of duties of each employe. Nothing herein is to be considered official excepting insofar as we have directly quoted a federal ruling.—Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n.

Application of Wage and Hour Law?

Grain & Feed Journals: We hire two men the year around, making three with myself; and all we do here is to buy and sell grain and make our own commercial feeds. This grain is about all shipped out of the state. Will our place come under the wage and hour act?—R. V. Whalen, mgr. Wheatland Grain Co., Wheatland, Ind.

Ans.: Being located and operating in an agricultural area of production the Wheatland Grain Co. is exempt from Sec. 6 on minimum wages and Sec. 7 on maximum weekly hours of the Fair Labor Standards Act. Sec. 3, forbidding employment of persons under 16 years of age, applies to the Wheatland Grain Co.

The term "area of production" in the Act is subject to definition by the Administrator; but it is safe to assume that the Administration will rule that a grain elevator surrounded by farms is in the area of production.

Seems to Have Weakness for Burning Elevators

Investigation of the fire which destroyed the Midwest Realty Co.'s elevator at Tripp, S. D., Aug. 6, 1938, at 2:58 A. M., has disclosed some interesting facts.

The elevator was insured for \$9,000 on the elevator, \$1,100 on coal sheds not damaged, and \$650 on an undamaged warehouse. The Northwest Fire and Marine had \$1,200 on an attached oil station. The loss on that was \$299, and proof was taken for that amount but payment stopped on the draft. The loss on the elevator was total.

The elevator had been leased to Furchner Elev. Co., and insurance on stock, amounting to \$1,911 was paid to assured.

Mr. Raymond T. Hirsch is practically the sole owner of the Midwest Realty Co., and on the night of the fire he was seen by the night watchman to enter the elevator, and the night watchman went down to investigate. When the watchman arrived, he threw his automobile lights through the window and saw Mr. Hirsch coming out of the elevator to the office. Mr. Hirsch had been in the elevator for some time but had not turned on the lights. Upon discovery, Mr. Hirsch walked to the other side of the office, turned on the lights, talked to the watchman for a moment, turned off the lights and went out and got his car and drove away. Shortly thereafter the elevator burned.

The assured had been served with notice that on Aug. 9 his day's grace with the county would expire and that the elevator would be advertised for sale to cover about \$2,000 of taxes. There was a mortgage on the property of about \$4,000, and the assured stood to gain \$4,000 if he collected the entire amount of insurance.

The Fire Marshal's Department investigated, and the first investigator was critical but Mr. Hirsch had been a Deputy Fire Marshal and Chief of the Fire Department and the Chief Deputy buried the first report and white-washed the case. Later this report was dug up, and Hirsch was indicted on Oct. 18 before Judge C. C. Puckett at Olivet, S. D., on the charge of arson and burning with intent to defraud.

Previous fires of Mr. Hirsch were at Lake Andes, S. D., Mar. 17, 1927, at 2:00 A. M. The taxes on that elevator were delinquent for three years at the time of the fire, and the elevator had not been occupied for some time. Assured collected \$6,300.

On June 27, 1928, the Hirsch Grain Co.'s

elevator at Tripp, S. D., burned at 2:00 A. M. Two A. M. seems to be a favorite time. The Stock Companies paid \$12,712 at that time.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same occupation. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

Nov. 17, 18. Ass'n of American Feed Control Officials, Raleigh Hotel, Washington, D. C.

Dec. 3. Western Seedsmen's Ass'n, Hotel Kansas Citian, Kansas City, Mo.

Dec. 6, 7, 8. Farmers Elevtr. Ass'n of South Dakota, Mitchell, S. D.

Jan. 24, 25, 26. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Iowa, Savory Hotel, Des Moines, Ia.

Feb. 7, 8, 9. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota, Devils Lake, N. D.

Apr. 2, 3, 4, 5. Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents of North America, Milwaukee, Wis.

May 25. Missouri Grain, Feed & Millers Ass'n, The Elms Hotel, Excelsior Springs, Mo.

June 12, 13, 14, 15. American Seed Trade Ass'n, Fairmont Hotel, San Francisco, Cal.

Peanut buying by the government has been made possible by an allotment of \$3,000,000 to be expended thru the Georgia-Alabama-Florida Peanut Ass'n, according to Roy Parish, pres. of the Ass'n.

John C. Bennett Passes On

John C. Bennett, Nashville grain broker for nearly 40 years, passed away at his home in Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 13, following four months' illness. He was 67 years old.

Mr. Bennett succeeded W. R. Cornelius as sec'y of the Nashville Grain Exchange in 1914, and had served continuously in that capacity for nearly 25 years.

Surviving are his widow, a son, two grandsons, and a brother.



John C. Bennett, Nashville, Tenn., Deceased

Grain Speculation at Low Ebb

Trading in grain futures on the Chicago Board of Trade so far during 1938 has shown the smallest volume on record since the government began collecting statistics on future trading in 1921.

Sales of all grain futures were about 6,000,000 bus. during the first 8 months of 1938, against 12,000,000,000 bus. the corresponding months of 1937. During the crop year July 1 1929, to July 1, 1930, sales of all wheat futures aggregated 16,599,000,000 bus., the largest on record compared with only 8,301,000,000 during the crop year ending July 1, 1938.

The volume of future trading is directly related to the world supply of wheat and the price level, as shown in the following table, the data for which are taken from the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture publications, the supply excluding Russia and China, and the figures 61, 62, 70, and 71 being 59.06 per cent of the government stated values for the years 1934-35 to 1937-38, to make present values fairly comparable to earlier years when the basis was the 100-cent gold dollar. The present level shown is the current price of the December future at Chicago, 65 and 39 cents, the farm value being 15 to 18 cents under the Chicago price, or 48 and 29 cents per bushel, under the old 100-cent gold dollar.

Crop year	Volume of trading (Sales only) (Million bus.)	World supply (Million bus.)	Average price per bushel No. 2 hard winter, Chicago	Gold Basis
1922-23.....	9,625	3,851	As devalued	113
1923-24.....	6,124	4,117	.....	106
1924-25.....	16,587	3,850	.....	139
1925-26.....	15,869	3,980	.....	161
1926-27.....	10,620	4,196	.....	140
1927-28.....	9,203	4,365	.....	138
1928-29.....	9,908	4,747	.....	117
1929-30.....	16,599	4,611	.....	130
1930-31.....	8,360	4,902	.....	84
1931-32.....	8,566	4,981	.....	53
1932-33.....	9,093	4,925	.....	53
1933-34.....	8,399	5,013	.....	94
1934-35.....	6,798	4,738	102	61
1935-36.....	7,272	4,584	104	62
1936-37.....	10,152	4,310	117	70
1937-38.....	8,301	4,413	118	71
Present level .....	.....	.....	65	39

Paul Mehl, senior agricultural economist of the Commodity Exchange Administration, states that "In general, it can be said that the larger the world supplies of wheat, the smaller the annual volume of trading in wheat futures on the Chicago Board of Trade.

"The tremendous volume of trading that was done during the crop year of 1929-30 was in a large measure due to the expectation that the price of wheat in the United States would advance materially following the signing of the Agricultural Marketing Act on June 15, 1929. The act provided for a Federal Farm Board and a Stabilization Corporation which were supposed to do whatever was necessary, within the limits of the act, to bring about higher prices for farm products."

While fundamentally, therefore, the shrinkage in the volume of grain speculation at the present time is due to the well known fact that the world's present and prospective supply of wheat is very large, offering no inducement to the public to come into the market as buyers of futures, the other factor is lack of leadership. No large operators are active in the market now.

Leadership is absent from the grain market for two reasons. First: It is mandatory on the grain commission merchant under the Commodity Exchange Law and the rulings of the business conduct com'te to require heavy margins from buyers holding large long lines, whereas formerly the amount of margin was a matter between the customer and the broker. Also investors having large commitments must report their holdings day by day to the government, whereas formerly no one but themselves and their broker could know the extent of their holdings or whether they were long or short.

The second reason is the large share taken out of profits by the federal government in income taxes. A speculator having a surtax net income in one year as the result of his operations, amounting for example to \$1,000,000, would have to pay \$641,000 in income tax; and the next year if his operation resulted in a loss of \$500,000, instead of having a net profit of \$500,000 on the operations of two years he would have a net loss on the whole operation of \$141,000. If he made a large profit the government would take most of it, but if he suffered a loss he would have to bear it himself.

Besides the foregoing substantial reasons for the decline in grain speculation there is the deterrent of threatened price control by government which may upset the calculations of the unwary speculator, besides government subsidies, government crop insurance, government loans and government acreage reduction, each presenting a new problem to the grain merchant. In the face of these difficulties a brokerage house soliciting large accounts would find it unwise to promise a prospective customer large profits from investment in grain futures.

The volume of public speculation is largely one of psychology. When the public anticipates a rise in price it will enter the market in a big way, as in September, 1934, when the Commodity Exchange Administration reported one out of every 4,000 adults in the United States to be trading in wheat or corn futures. Such a state of mind could arise if the government announced a decision to place its hoarded gold in circulation, and speculation could become rampant over night.

From Abroad

Italy's wheat crop is estimated officially at 297,750,000 bus., against 287,000,000 bus. last year.

Australia contemplates establishing two prices for wheat, a domestic and an export price, financed by a tax on flour.

Finland has increased the percentage of domestic rye to be used in flour to 80 per cent from 40 per cent, effective Sept. 15.

Argentina may grant subsidies to growers of wheat, corn and flaxseed under the law passed by the Senate authorizing minimum prices for the 1938-39 crops.

Rank, Ltd., leading millers of Great Britain, recently contracted for 3,375,000 bus. wheat from France, it is said, and alleged to be for government account.

Belgium—Purchase of 4,000 tons of wheat and an unspecified quantity of corn as reserves was recommended late last month by the Belgian Food Com'tes to control supplies in case of war.

Argentina.—Allocation of 19,787,000 pesos to the Grain Elevator Commission for the current year has been approved by the Argentine government. Included in the allocation are 9,183,000 pesos for terminal elevators, 4,104,000 pesos for field installations, and 6,500,000 pesos for expropriations. The allocation for terminal elevators will be used to meet obligations maturing on elevators now under construction, according to the American Commercial Attache at Buenos Aires.

No elevators may be built or enlarged in Argentina without permission of the National Grain and Elevators Board, which declares many elevators have been built without authorization. Court proceedings will be taken against any firms building without permission. A list is now being compiled of all elevators. The Board is planning construction of government owned elevators; and will probably discover that enterprising merchants have built elevators at the best grain stations many years before the law creating the Board was enacted.

Effect of Canadian Wheat Board Operations

On Aug. 15, just as farmers' marketings began to reach harvest proportions, cash prices on the open market fell for the first time below minimum levels established by the Wheat Board. From that date forward the policy of the Board has become a major if not a dominating influence on the movement of the Canadian crop. Offering higher prices than could be obtained in the open market, the Board has become almost the sole buyer of farmers' wheat and consequently has been in a position to determine in large measure, though not entirely, of course, its disposition.

Marketing policy was laid down at the time of the price announcement when Mr. Euler declared that, notwithstanding the internal, initial price of 80 cents, the Board will continue its work of encouraging the use of Canadian wheat "which will at all times be competitive on the world's markets." How this policy has actually been put into operation will not be known until the Board makes an accounting to Parliament. The only evidence available now is the course of prices, disappearance, and the observations of traders in the market.

When the Board became active, on Aug. 15, the October future stood at 67¼ cents per bushel and the No. 1 northern, 10½ cent premium over the October, in store Fort William-Port Arthur. As farm movement increased, premiums for leading grades of cash wheat fell away rapidly until by Sept. 7 the No. 1 northern was trading at the October price, although some of the lower grades were still substantially above their delivery bases. Meanwhile, in the same period the October future had declined by 8¼ cents to close on Sept. 7 at 59 cents. Altogether No. 1 northern wheat lost over 18 cents per bushel from Aug. 15 to Sept. 7.

The war scare then intervened, futures prices recovering nearly 10 cents per bushel and leading grades of cash wheat holding at premiums above their delivery bases. Since the Munich settlement futures have declined almost to where they were in the first week of September. Today, October 18, No. 1 northern closed at 1¼ cents better than its October delivery basis, No. 2 northern at ¼ cent better, No. 3 northern at 3 cents better, No. 4 northern at 6 cents better and No. 1 garnet at its delivery basis.

CANADIAN WHEAT MADE ATTRACTIVE ABROAD.—One thing can be said with certainty about the marketing policy of the Board and that is that, whatever the cost, Canadian wheat has been put on an attractive basis to importers. From being the dearest wheat on world markets last season, because of its scarcity and the general scarcity of hard, high protein wheats, Manitobas have become available this year at prices comparable with Australian and Argentine varieties and, quality considered, probably the best value obtainable.

Since Aug. 1, Canada has exported just over 32,000,000 bus. of wheat and flour, including wheat shipped to the United States for milling-in-bond. For the first six weeks of the season, movement abroad was curtailed by the high premium being demanded for leading grades but during the last five weeks the effects of falling prices in relation to competitive wheats may be clearly seen. For the week ending Sept. 16, total shipments abroad, according to Broomhall, were 3,297,000 bus., for the week ending Sept. 23 were 3,510,000 bus., for the week ending Sept. 30 were 5,042,000 bus., for the week ending Oct. 7 were 4,930,000 bus. and last week 3,060,000 bus. Broomhall, in his first estimate of importers' requirements and surplus countries shipments, gave Canada a market for 144,000,000 bus. during the crop year, which would require weekly average shipments of less than 3,000,000 bus. In these first eleven weeks the average rate has been quite sufficient to meet this figure and, if the rate of the last few weeks is continued for any length of time, Broomhall's estimate may quite well be exceeded.—James Richardson & Sons.

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. Dealers having anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade are urged to send it to the Journals for publication.]

Low Feed Value of Hybrid Corn

Grain & Feed Journals: A claim is being circulated among grain men and farmers that the hybrid corn has very low feed value, and will not produce the kind of pork that open pollinated corn does, that it is deficient in vitamins, contains less than one-half the protein of ordinary corn and is lower in fat.

Perhaps some of our Iowa friends can controvert this statement. What farmers we have talked to, and the information we gain from our own correspondence, give a general opinion that the Indiana hybrid will produce 7 to 12 bus. to the acre more than open pollinated corn. If it does, then the farmer has made a profit on it, raising more corn to the acre.—P. E. Goodrich, pres. Goodrich Bros. Co., Winchester, Ind.

Diesel Power Keeps Costs Down

Grain & Feed Journals: A 70 h.p. multiple-cylindere diesel engine has been the only power in my elevator since March, 1931, except for a 3 h.p. motor on a small grain cleaner, and another on the truck dump. In operation this engine has pulled the elevator, a No. 30 Blue Streak hammer mill, and a half-ton horizontal mixer, and it gave so little trouble that I have recently traded it in on a larger, 100 h.p. engine of the same make. My power load has been increased by addition of other machinery, and by replacing the ½-ton with a three-ton horizontal mixer.

The last check-up on power costs with the old engine was made with a 5,840 pound load of mixed ear corn and oats for grinding. This load was dumped in the pit, run thru the sheller, and then run over the cleaner to prepare it for grinding. Re-run into the grinding bin, the load was ground thru a 3/16ths inch screen in one hour and 15 minutes. The engine used 4½ gallons of No. 2 fuel oil @ 8c per gallon, or 36c, and about ½ pound of lubricating oil @ 4c, making a total of 40c for handling, shelling, cleaning, and grinding this 5,840 pound load.

I have always figured roughly that my power costs with the diesel were about 1c per 100 pounds.—F. M. Ackels, Hobbs Grain Co., Hobbs, Ind.

Railroad Tonnage and Revenue Declining

Grain & Feed Journals: Some conception of the enormous growth of truck transportation can be obtained from the report of the Railroad Commission of Texas, which shows from 1930 to 1936 the Texas railroad tonnage declined from 86,295,225 to 65,978,974.

The revenue from railroad tonnage in the same period fell from \$204,371,667 to \$139,122,396. Statistics will show that in the interval there were of course, short crops, but on the other hand importations of grain and other commodities through the Texas ports would in a great measure overcome the short crops; and it will be noted that in the year 1936 Texas produced better than average crops, excepting of wheat.

Truck tonnage from 1930 to 1936 inclusive increased from 450,537 to 7,474,090, while the revenue from truck operation rose from \$4,692,335 to \$13,990,029. While, of course, truck tonnage and revenue is still much below and only a small percentage of the railway movement and revenue, it is most obvious that a continua-

tion of this rate of increase for the next five years will certainly give the trucks a larger portion of the business than the railroads enjoy.

It is to be remembered that these computations do not in any manner take into account that tonnage hauled or revenue received from the itinerant truck peddler, as these compilations are made only from common and contract carriers.

It is patent the only solution for this problem is discontinue the subsidy given Motor Transportation in the form of unpaid for use of highways.—G. E. Blewett, Sec'y Texas Grain and Feed Dealers Ass'n, Fort Worth Tex.

Application of Shipment on Contract

Majority and minority opinions were rendered in an arbitration before the arbitration com'ite of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n involving shipment of two cars of corn from Logan, Ia., to Chicago to apply on a contract made thru the Taylor Grain Co. of Omaha.

MAJORITY DECISION

One car of corn was purchased Oct. 1 and the other Oct. 2, 1937. The contract price for both cars was 81¼c for natural No. 2 yellow corn, delivered Chicago rate, Chicago weights and grades, shipment to be made within three days, with provision that if corn graded No. 3 yellow it would apply at 3c per bushel discount.

Both cars, C&NW car No. 124428 and C&NW car No. 139176, were shipped from Logan, Ia., Oct. 5 and applied by the defendant on contract of Oct. 1 and 2, respectively. Car No. 124428 was shipped one day after contract time of shipment had expired while car No. 139176 was shipped within contract time.

The cars arrived in Chicago on Saturday, Oct. 9, and were placed on the inspection track early next day (Sunday). The Illinois State Grain Inspection Department inspected the cars and delivered samples to the exchange floor Monday for account of the Midwest Grain Co., the consignee. The Midwest Grain Co. was not known to the inspection department, altho the plaintiff had given the department prior notice that samples were to be delivered to the plaintiff, so the cars were placed on the "Unclaimed List." This fact was not discovered by the plaintiff until after the close of the market Monday, Oct. 11, too late to be handled that day. Oct. 12 was a holiday, so nothing was done until Oct. 13.

On state inspection car No. 124428 was No. 4 yellow, 53-lb. test, 19% moisture and 3% damaged, while car No. 139176 was No. 4 yellow, 53-lb. test, 18% moisture and 2.5% damaged.

On Oct. 13 plaintiff notified defendant, thru Broker Taylor, of the grades and also that plaintiff's customer has cancelled contract on which car No. 124428 had been applied because of having been shipped too late, but that plaintiff would accept it at 20c discount, which included penalty for late shipment and discount because of grading No. 4 yellow. Plaintiff also notified defendant that car No. 139176 would be applied on contract at 7c per bushel discount because of grading No. 4 yellow.

The defendant replied, thru Broker Taylor, accepting the 20c discount on car No. 124428 and requesting Federal appeal on car No. 139176, apparently, not then accepting the 7c discount. In a later message the defendant, thru Broker Taylor, requested Federal appeal on both cars. Oct. 14 plaintiff informed defendant that car No. 124428 on Federal appeal was sample grade, account heating, and that grade of No. 4 yellow was confirmed on car No. 139176. Plaintiff also advised that their customer demanded an additional discount of 4c per bushel on car No. 124428 because of grade being lowered. Defendant replied that they considered discounts settled yesterday (Oct. 13), meaning 20c on car No. 124428, basis No. 4 yellow.

Evidence shows that plaintiff went ahead and rendered account sales on basis of 24c and 7c discounts, requesting that the defendant settle accordingly.

During correspondence which followed, the defendant claimed that the discounts were excessive and also raised the point that plaintiff was

obliged to accept car No. 124428 on contract because the plaintiff did not reject it immediately after receiving notice that it was billed one day too late. This information was given the plaintiff thru Broker Taylor Oct. 8, according to statement of the latter in letter of April 5, 1938. In addition to that, the plaintiff received the bill of lading covering car No. 124428 on Oct. 9 and knew then, of course, that the car was shipped one day after the contract time of shipment had expired.

It is the opinion of the committee that the discounts of 11c on car No. 124428 and 7c on car No. 139176, applied by the plaintiff because of grades, are fair and reflect the market difference between grade of corn bought by the plaintiff and the grades furnished by the defendant.

It is, also, the opinion of the committee that the failure of the plaintiff to reject car No. 124428 on receipt of notice that it was shipped one day too late does not obligate plaintiff to accept the corn at contract price, because custom provides that the buyer can cancel, extend time of shipment or buy in for account of the seller. Besides, the market records show that corn prices had already declined decidedly by Oct. 8 and 9, and if the plaintiff had any intention of canceling it could have been done then at great advantage to the plaintiff. From the evidence it appears to the committee that plaintiff asked for a penalty for late shipment only when plaintiff's customer asked for it, having no intention otherwise if the late shipment was agreeable to plaintiff's customer. In the opinion of the committee, the defendant knowingly took on an important obligation by tendering a shipment that was billed one day too late and should stand the resulting consequences.

The defendant claims that disposition of the cars after arrival in Chicago was delayed by negligence of the plaintiff, causing the corn to get out of condition. To this the committee cannot subscribe, as the evidence shows that car No. 124428 was heating when first sampled by the Board of Trade Sampling Department. Besides, the confusion incident to disposing of the cars was entirely the fault of the defendant in consigning them to the Midwest Grain Co., and not to the plaintiff.

Therefore, it is the decision of the committee that the plaintiff is entitled to 11c discount because of grade, 13c penalty because of late shipment and \$4.70 demurrage on car No. 124428 and 7c discount because of grade and \$4.70 demurrage on No. 139176, and the defendant is hereby directed to accept same in settlement, as follows:

Car No. 124428—1,376.44 bu. @ 24c.....	\$330.43
Demurrage	4.70
Car No. 139176—1,401.34 bu. @ 7c.....	98.11
Demurrage	4.70
Total	\$437.94

The costs of this arbitration case are assessed against the defendant.

C. A. Baldwin, Wichita, Kans., Chairman.
G. A. Aylsworth, Kansas City, Mo.

August 10, 1938.

MINORITY OPINION

After going over papers in arbitration case No. 1388, my opinion is as follows:

Evidence furnished by defendant, letter dated April 5, 1938, from Taylor Grain Company to the defendant, is rather conclusive that the plaintiffs were advised on Oct. 8 that car of corn No. 124428 was not shipped within specified time as per contract. Rule No. 7—Incomplete Shipment—Buyer's duty notify seller at once of their decision to cancel or buy. Buyer did not notify seller until Oct. 13, therefore car should apply on contract with no discount account of not shipped within contract time.

Defendant did not have the two cars of corn billed so that plaintiff was notified of their arrival, therefore plaintiff is not responsible for delay in handling at Chicago, any loss due to deterioration in quality, or demurrage charges accruing is chargeable to the defendant.

Apparently discount applied on car No. 139176 of 7c per bushel is in line with market quotations.

Plaintiffs claim that they were not obligated to accept corn on contract lower than No. 3 grade, in my opinion is not correct. See plaintiff's contract specified certain discount if No. 3 grade, also states "lower grades will be applied on contract at market difference on day of inspection, unless otherwise agreed, except that we reserve the right to refuse any grain grading on grade." Plaintiff wired defendant that car No. 124428 sample grade was being applied at certain discount, they did not exercise their right to refuse account of no grade.

Both cars of corn graded No. 4 yellow on original inspection. Plaintiff wired defendant 20c discount on car No. 124428 and 7c on No. 139176, therefore plaintiff was discounting car No. 124428 an additional 13c account not applying on sale, after Federal appeal car was applied at 24c discount. Instead of 24c discount the account sales should be 11c discount. This would make—

Overdraft on car No. 124428.....	\$28.61
Overdraft on car No. 139176.....	106.45
Amount due plaintiff	\$335.06

C. A. Davis, Cedar Rapids, Ia.

Cost of Running an Elevator

Prof. B. A. Wallace, extension agronomist in marketing at Ohio University, Columbus, O., keeps in close touch with about 150 Ohio farmers elevators, and from their annual statements he compiles average cost records. These cost averages make a fine yardstick against which any country elevator can measure its own operations, and find whether it is within the limits of the average, or whether it is piling its margins dangerously close to the line that differentiates between profit and loss.

Prof. Wallace emphasizes particularly that the percentages given are not percentages of sales. His figures are worked down to percentages of each expense dollar. In effect he shows the percentage relationship of each factor of expense to the total expense during the years covered by his report.

Percentage which each item is of Total Expense
Data each year from about 50 Companies.

Item	1937-38	1936-37	1932-33
Labor	51.0	50.7	46.9
Power	7.2	8.6	9.2
Insurance	4.3	4.7	4.7
Taxes	5.6	3.2	4.8
Supplies and Repairs	4.4	5.6	5.0
Advertising	1.5	1.4	.7
Postage and Telegrams	1.0	1.0	1.0
Audit and Legal	1.1	1.0	.7
Truck	5.8	5.9	2.8
Office Supplies	1.9	1.9	2.2
Interest	1.6	1.5	4.0
Depreciation	9.0	9.5	12.3
Bad Debts	2.6	3.1	4.3
Miscellaneous	3.0	1.9	1.4

IN ANOTHER TABLE Prof. Wallace figures out the expense per dollar of sales, this, of course, covering only the elevator expenses, and not the original cost of the merchandise and its transportation. These figures again demonstrate there is some merit in size, and a good deal of merit in doing a volume of business, because the greater the volume, the lower the cost of doing business.

Cents of Total Expense per Dollar of Sales

Companies with Volume	1937-38	1936-37
1. Under \$75,000	12.6c	12.7c
2. \$75,000 to \$150,000	8.8c	8.1c
3. \$150,000 to \$225,000	7.8c	7.3c
4. Over \$225,000	6.5c	4.8c

It may be noted that in all but one instance, expenses per dollar of sales in 1937-38 were higher than in 1936-37. Prof. Wallace attributes this to two factors, an increase in labor expense and a 15 per cent decline in dollar sales. He adds that the tonnage of grain and merchandise handled did not decline so much as did the volume in terms of dollars.

IN A THIRD TABLE Prof. Wallace gives a quick picture of the grain business in Ohio over a period of years by figuring the average volume of business done by the 150 elevators of all volume classes with which he comes in contact, and by figuring the number of cents per dollar of business that all companies averaged in their expense accounts.

Volume of Business and Expense Ratio

Year	Average Volume per Company	Expense Ratio
1929	\$170,000	7.6c
1931	108,000	10.9c
1932	83,000	12.8c
1933	102,000	10.8c
1935	176,000	7.3c
1936	248,000	6.1c
1937	208,000	7.8c

A fact Prof. Wallace points out in this connection is that volume always gives the larger company an advantage. In years when a low volume of business is handled generally, the ratio of expense to sales is lowest for the large volume company, and in years when volume of business done is high for all companies, the lowest costs per dollar of expense are still enjoyed by the large volume companies.

When presenting these figures to a meeting of grain and feed dealers recently at Delphos, O., W. W. Cummings, sec'y, Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Columbus, remarked: "It is our thought that some grain dealers do business on margins which cannot possibly

cover their costs. While individual conditions may warrant a change in some of the figures, the figures may show in some instances where individual grain dealers have made errors in figuring their operative costs."

Regardless of speculative profits and losses, which cannot be figured fairly in any record of profits and losses growing out of normal business operations, the costs of doing business should be figured in the margins taken on both grain and merchandise. Using speculative profits to offset losses in normal business operations caused by taking too low margins, is only another way of kidding ourselves, and natural economic law has a way of catching up with the fellow who kids himself.

An honest service earns and is entitled to fair recompense quite aside from speculative risks or opportunities with which the service may be associated.

The Wheat Situation

By GILBERT GUSLER, Statistician Millers
National Federation

Revisions of crop estimates have continued mainly upward, with prospects that world production excluding Russia and China will be about 4,330 million bushels, or some 300 million bushels over the previous high record. The total supply probably will be about 4,970 million bushels, or nearly 600 million bushels over last year and close to the previous peak in 1933-34.

World consumption estimates range from about 3,830 million bushels to about 3,900 million bushels, with carryover forecasts ranging from 1,070 to 1,175 million bushels.

World exports thus far have been substantially larger than last year, in spite of materially increased supplies available in Europe. Estimates of probable exports range mostly from 540 to 550 million bushels, while theoretical surpluses available for supplying the import needs are near one billion bushels.

Price changes in the next month or two probably will be determined mainly by crop news. A material upturn appears unlikely in the absence of a winter wheat crop scare or serious deterioration in the southern hemisphere, or both. On the other hand, materially lower prices in this period appear unlikely even if no crop scare occurs.

Renewal date of 57-corn loans has been extended by the A.A.A. from Nov. 1 to Nov. 15.

Washington News

Beans will be purchased by the F.S.C.C. until June 30 from growers or dealers where surplus conditions exist and are congesting regular trade channels.

Cotton loans reported by the Commodity Credit Corporation thru Oct. 13, aggregated \$43,560,785.81 on 939,593 bales of cotton. The loans average 8.91 cents per pound.

Corn and corn products of the 1937 crop will be purchased by the F.S.C.C. under a new surplus removal program. Corn millers have been invited to submit offers to take whole corn in exchange for products, for distribution to relief agencies.

Closing Price No Indicator of Trend

A newspaper story to the effect that when the price of the wheat future on the Board of Trade closes with a range the trend is down when the last quotation is the lower, and the trend is up when the last quotation is the higher of the two, is branded as misleading by the head of the Board of Trade quotations department, C. J. Chronister.

R. I. Mansfield, chairman of the market report committee of the Board of Trade, says:

"A range in the opening and closing of the markets is almost inevitable because of the occurrence of a number of transactions in different parts of the pit at the same moment.

"The quotations reporters send out this range of price precisely in the order in which the trades are seen. Therefore, if the range appears on the tickers as from high to low it does not mean the market trend is lower. If the range is from low to high it does not mean the trend of the market is higher.

"In other words, the range of opening and closing prices means nothing, so far as the Board of Trade is concerned, except that it is the order in which the trades were observed by trained reporters."

According to one who has observed the opening and close for over 40 years no attention need be paid to the low of the opening range nor the first figure of the close, as in forecasting the trend next day, among other factors, the high opening and the last figure of the close are employed. For example, if the market opens at $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$ and closes that same day at $\frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$, the opening is taken as $\frac{3}{8}$ and the close as $\frac{3}{4}$, equivalent to 3 as the opening and 6 as the close.

Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley and soybeans for December delivery at the following markets for the past two weeks have been as follows:

		Wheat													
		Option	High	Low	Oct. 13	Oct. 14	Oct. 15	Oct. 17	Oct. 18	Oct. 19	Oct. 20	Oct. 21	Oct. 22	Oct. 24	Oct. 25
Chicago	84 1/4	61 1/4	65 1/4	65 1/4	65 1/4	65 1/4	64 1/4	64 1/4	64 1/4	65 1/4	66 1/4	66 1/4	65 1/4	65 1/4	65 1/4
Winnipeg	87	56 1/2	60 1/4	60 1/4	60 1/4	61	60 3/4	59 3/4	60	60 3/4	61 1/4	60 1/2	60	59 1/4	59 1/4
Liverpool	38 3/4	65 1/2	67 1/4	67 1/4	68	68	66 1/2	67	66 1/4	66 1/4	67 1/4	67 1/4	67 1/4	67 1/4	67 1/4
Kansas City	81 1/4	57 1/4	61 1/4	61 1/4	61 1/4	61 1/4	61	60 3/4	61 1/4	62	62 1/4	62 1/4	62 1/4	62 1/4	62 1/4
Minneapolis	89 1/4	62 3/4	66 1/4	66 1/4	66 1/4	66 1/4	65 3/4	65 3/4	66 1/4	67 1/4	68	67 1/4	67 1/4	67 1/4	67 1/4
Duluth	54 1/4	57	57 1/4	57 1/4	57 1/4	57 1/4	57	56 3/4	57 1/4	57 1/4	58 1/4	58 1/4	58 1/4	58 1/4	58 1/4
Milwaukee	84	61 3/4	65 1/4	65 1/4	65 1/4	65 1/4	64 1/4	64 1/4	65	65 1/4	66 1/4	66	65 1/4	65 1/4	65 1/4
		Corn													
Chicago	63 1/4	43 1/4	44 1/4	44 1/4	44 1/4	44 1/4	44 1/4	43 1/4	44 1/4	44 1/4	46 1/4	46 1/4	46 1/4	46 1/4	46 1/4
Kansas City	59 1/4	41 1/4	42 1/4	42	42	42	41 1/4	41 1/4	42 1/4	43 1/4	43 1/4	43 1/4	44	43 3/4	43 3/4
Milwaukee	63	43 3/4	44 3/4	44 3/4	44 3/4	44 3/4	44 3/4	43 3/4	44 3/4	44 3/4	46 1/4	46 1/4	46 1/4	46 1/4	46 1/4
		Oats													
Chicago	28 1/2	23	25	25 1/2	25	25	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4
Winnipeg	36 1/4	25 3/4	27 1/4	27 1/4	27 1/4	27 1/4	27 1/4	27 1/4	27 1/4	27 1/4	27 1/4	27 1/4	27 1/4	27 1/4	27 1/4
Minneapolis	25 1/4	20 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4	21 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
Milwaukee	28 3/4	23 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	25	24 1/4	24 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4
		Rye													
Chicago	56	39 3/4	43 1/4	43	43 1/4	42 1/4	42 1/4	42 1/4	42 1/4	43 1/4	43 1/4	43 1/4	43 1/4	43 1/4	43 1/4
Minneapolis	45 1/4	34 3/4	37 1/4	37 1/4	37 1/4	37 1/4	37 1/4	37 1/4	37 1/4	38 1/4	38 1/4	38 1/4	38 1/4	38 1/4	38 1/4
Winnipeg	55 1/4	37	42 1/4	41 1/4	43 1/4	40 3/4	40 3/4	40 3/4	40 3/4	41 1/4	41 1/4	41 1/4	41 1/4	41 1/4	41 1/4
Duluth	39	41 1/4	41 1/4	41 1/4	41 1/4	41 1/4	41 1/4	41 1/4	41 1/4	41 1/4	41 1/4	41 1/4	41 1/4	41 1/4	41 1/4
		Barley													
Minneapolis	39 1/4	30 3/4	32 1/4	32 1/4	32 1/4	31 3/4	31 3/4	31 3/4	31 3/4	32 1/4	32 1/4	32 1/4	31 3/4	31 3/4	31 3/4
Winnipeg	49 1/4	33 1/4	36 1/4	36 1/4	36 1/4	36 1/4	36 1/4	36 1/4	36 1/4	36 1/4	36 1/4	36 1/4	35 3/4	35 3/4	35 3/4
		Soybeans													
Chicago	85 1/4	68 1/4	72 1/4	71 1/4	69 1/4	68 1/4	68 1/4	68 1/4	70	72 1/4	74 1/4	74	73 1/4	73 1/4	73 1/4

*At daily current rate of exchange.

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds are always welcome.

Ames, Ia.—Corn on some farms will yield 80-90 bus. per acre.—Frye Grain Co.

Goldendale, Wash.—Alfalfa hay in the Klickitat valley is practically all in the stack ready for baling. The yield, 30,000 tons, is the largest in the history of the county.—F. K. H.

Regina, Sask., Oct. 7.—J. C. Taggart, provincial minister of agriculture, made an unofficial estimate that Saskatchewan farmers this year had lost approximately 50,000,000 bus. of wheat from rust and grasshoppers.

Winchester, Ind., Oct. 22.—Farmers are complaining almost to the man that wheat sown this fall has not started growing. Little rain we had early in the week didn't seem to do much good and it might be nature is going to come in to help the government in cutting production of winter wheat next year. Haven't seen a field that looked like it was any kind of a stand. Black, loamy ground doesn't seem to have sprouted at all. Hilly, thin ground seems to have sprouted better than the richer soils.—Goodrich Bros. Co., P. E. Goodrich, pres.

Kansas City, Mo.—Average protein of 1,319 cars of wheat tested by the Kansas inspection department at Kansas City during September was 13.24%, and 1,182 cars tested by Missouri averaged 12.95%. For the first quarter of the current crop year the Kansas department reports an average of 13.14% protein on 18,483 cars tested, against 13.08% on 21,678 cars in the first three months of the previous crop year, while the Missouri department shows an average of 12.74% of 18,058 cars tested July through September, as compared with 12.71% on 18,187 cars in the first quarter a year ago.

Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 22.—The dryness of the soil in the flax areas of the northwestern states is causing quite a bit of apprehension as freeze-up time is not far distant. North Dakota and western Minnesota are badly in need of good soaking rains. The official records show that the precipitation for September in the northwestern states was as follows: Minnesota, 128% of normal; South Dakota, 140%; North Dakota, 35%, and Montana, 60%. October has been dry except for some scattered light precipitation in North Dakota. Fall plowing operations are being seriously retarded and it is all important that the ground receive this moisture before it freezes for the winter.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Winchester, Ind., Oct. 15.—Farmers are still sowing wheat and it looks as tho we would have the largest acreage of wheat and rye we have had in a long time, also an immense acreage of soybeans. Combines are busy in the soybean fields; it is the most beautiful crop we have ever seen harvested, it is coming in in nice shape; if we have the same weather in the next week we have been having, 95% of them will be threshed and in the farmers' bins, and they are putting away quite a few of them. We hear of as high as 38 bus. to the acre, and as low as 20; in our opinion, this part of Indiana will produce an average of 25 to 28 bus. to the acre. It is the best grain money crop the farmers have had this year. Corn is not as good as we expected 60 days ago, but there will be enough of it.—Goodrich Bros. Co., P. E. Goodrich, pres.

Springfield, Ill., Oct. 19.—While fair and warm weather has been most favorable for maturing and harvest of corn and soybeans, it has been much too dry and warm in many areas for winter grains and pastures; because of dryness, plowing has fallen behind in areas. Corn is now practically all safe from frost, and is exceptionally well dried out; cribbing and mechanical picking is becoming general; much of the corn is showing good quality and yield. Winter wheat is nearly all sown; while some is up 4 inches or higher, because of continued dry weather considerable has been slow in germinating and in localities stands are spotted to poor, particularly in the south. Combining and threshing of soybeans is becoming general; in areas of the south it is nearing completion. Pastures are still mostly good in the north, and alfalfa and clover generally.—E. W. Holcomb, U. S. Dept. of Agri.

Cowpea Condition in Leading States

The Crop Estimating Board of the U. S. Department of Agriculture reports the condition in per cent of the cowpea crop in leading states as follows:

	COWPEAS		
	Average 1927-36	Condition Oct. 1, 1937	1938
New Jersey	86	90	91
Pennsylvania	77	75	81
Ohio	77	80	81
Indiana	70	82	86
Illinois	68	73	82
Missouri	67	69	72
Kansas	62	69	80
Delaware	76	90	85
Maryland	75	87	88
Virginia	72	84	75
West Virginia	79	85	87
North Carolina	72	73	60
South Carolina	63	61	50
Georgia	65	62	56
Florida	75	71	76
Kentucky	74	80	86
Tennessee	70	74	72
Alabama	66	66	60
Mississippi	65	72	64
Arkansas	64	76	68
Louisiana	68	70	65
Oklahoma	62	66	72
Texas	66	70	71
United States	67	70	66

Condition and Production of Minor Crops

Washington, D. C., Oct. 10.—The U. S. Department of Agriculture reports the yield per acre in bushels, and production in thousands of bushels (i. e., 000 omitted) of buckwheat, flaxseed, and grain sorghums; yield per acre in pounds and production in thousands of 100-pound bags of dry edible beans; and production of thousands of bushels of soybeans, as follows:

	BUCKWHEAT				Production			
	Yield per acre		Indicated Oct. 1, 1938		Aver- age 1927-36		Indicated Oct. 1, 1938	
State	1927-36	1937	1938	1937	1927-36	1937	1938	1937
Me.	18.3	15.0	19.0	216	165	190		
N. Y.	17.3	17.0	17.5	2,670	2,448	2,468		
Pa.	18.0	17.5	17.0	2,813	2,275	2,448		
Ohio	17.2	15.5	16.5	407	248	264		
Ind.	13.9	13.0	14.0	222	156	168		
Ill.	14.5	14.0	14.5	110	42	44		
Mich.	11.5	13.5	14.5	292	202	203		
Wis.	11.4	10.0	13.0	203	150	143		
Minn.	9.1	10.5	13.0	420	158	208		
Iowa	12.4	11.0	13.5	92	66	54		
N. Dak.	6.8	11.0	7.0	121	66	28		
S. Dak.	8.0	7.0	6.0	110	35	18		
Md.	19.2	19.5	20.0	121	98	100		
Va.	12.9	13.5	13.5	182	189	176		
W. Va.	17.5	17.5	17.0	380	298	289		
N. C.	14.2	13.0	15.0	62	52	60		
Tenn.	12.4	13.5	13.5	25	27	27		
U. S.	15.9	15.9	16.4	8,569	6,777	6,997		

	FLAXSEED				Production			
	Yield per acre		Indicated Oct. 1, 1938		Aver- age 1927-36		Indicated Oct. 1, 1938	
State	1927-36	1937	1938	1937	1927-36	1937	1938	1937
Mich.	9.3	8.0	9.0	59	64	81		
Wis.	10.9	10.5	10.5	72	42	63		
Minn.	8.0	9.0	10.0	5,572	4,077	4,480		
Iowa	8.6	11.5	12.0	162	92	120		
Mo.	4.3	4.0	5.0	14	20	15		
N. Dak.	4.8	5.0	4.5	4,896	1,430	1,503		
S. Dak.	4.5	4.3	8.0	1,720	2,238	440		
Kans.	5.8	5.8	7.2	240	331	446		
Mont.	4.7	3.0	5.0	796	30	180		
Calif.	...	16.5	19.0	...	660	608		
U. S.	6.0	7.5	8.0	13,751	6,974	7,936		

	GRAIN SORGHUMS				Production			
	Yield per acre		Indicated Oct. 1, 1938		Aver- age 1927-36		Indicated Oct. 1, 1938	
State	1927-36	1937	1938	1937	1927-36	1937	1938	1937
Mo.	11.4	16.0	15.0	1,822	4,800	4,125		
Nebr.	11.0	9.5	14.0	629	1,748	6,132		
Kans.	11.6	9.0	12.0	14,463	12,330	18,084		
Ark.	9.2	11.0	9.5	635	880	589		
Okl.	9.2	10.0	10.5	13,490	13,810	13,776		
Tex.	13.8	16.0	15.5	49,458	52,336	54,777		
Colo.	8.4	6.5	9.5	1,909	1,521	3,676		
N. Mex.	11.2	12.0	11.0	3,312	4,500	4,334		
Ariz.	26.2	28.5	30.0	898	1,112	1,290		
Calif.	28.4	28.0	31.0	2,842	4,060	4,495		
U. S.	12.4	13.2	13.7	89,331	97,097	111,278		

	BEANS (Dry Edible)				Production			
	Yield per acre		Indicated Oct. 1, 1938		Aver- age 1927-36		Indicated Oct. 1, 1938	
State	1927-36	1937	1938	1937	1927-36	1937	1938	1937
N. Y.	736	800	800	907	1,264	1,264		
Mich.	653	940	940	3,734	4,559	4,738		
Nebr.	631	1,000	1,000	70	220	220		
Mont.	1,043	1,200	1,300	295	276	221		
Idaho	1,214	1,330	1,370	1,404	1,932	1,493		
Wyo.	1,021	1,100	950	325	649	428		
Colo.	316	320	350	1,107	781	1,015		
N. Mex.	335	350	310	530	612	487		
Calif.	1,114	1,391	1,197	3,479	5,369	4,178		
U. S.	699.3	920.3	843.4	12,053	15,839	14,262		

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Heppner, Ore.—Practically every warehouse in Morrow County is full of wheat for the first time since 1929, according to Cornett Green, manager of Interior Warehouse Corporation.—F. K. H.

Ames, Ia.—Elevators around here are all beginning to take in government corn, and with new corn almost ready to move too, they are quite busy. No time for repairs or building now.—Frye Grain Co.

Kennewick, Wash.—From 60 to 70 per cent of the wheat grown in the Kennewick district has already been sold, according to Alfred Amon, grain buyer. The remainder of the crop is held for speculation. The warehouses of the country are bulging and many growers have stored their grain at home.—F. K. H.

Omaha, Neb.—Large quantities of corn billed to Omaha elevators to be held for action by the C. C. C., are arriving at the Omaha Grain Exchange from farmers who had borrowed 50c a bu. on it and are now delivering it under terms of their contracts. Practically all of the sealed corn is coming from Iowa points.

Duluth, Minn.—Grain receipts in this market from Aug. 1, to Oct. 20, this year, amount to 60,303,000 bus. and fall only short of 200,000 bus. received for the first five months of the 1937 crop season. Wheat receipts alone this crop reached 33,788,000 bus., as against 17,090,000 bus. a year ago. Total amount shipped this crop to Oct. 20 amounts to 34,113,000 bus., last year 21,540,000 bus.—F. G. C.

Houston, Tex., Oct. 1.—Sailings of vessels carrying grain loaded at Houston for foreign ports during September were: the Harcalo, to Antwerp/Rotterdam, carrying 216,000 bus. wheat, 25,356.04 bus. corn and 57,000 bus. kafir; the Idarwald, for Hamburg, with 76,500 bus. wheat. During the like month in 1937, no shipments in either were made. Total shipped since July 1, in bushels, is: wheat, 3,739,538.27; corn, 25,356.04; kafir, 262,351.33; barley, 48,356.22, with none shipped during same period in 1937.—L. P. Claussen, chief grain inspector Port of Houston.

New York, N. Y.—Receipts and shipments of grain for September, 1938, as compared to 1937, in bushels, the 1937 report shown in parentheses, are as follows: Receipts, wheat, 883,534 (428,527); corn, 462,929 (456,693); oats, 72,200 (52,800); rye, 1,700 (246,227); barley, 307,699 flaxseed, (374,625); millfeed, 30 tons (30 tons). Shipments, wheat, 905,000 (1,736,000); corn, 218,000 (94,000); oats, 3,000 (—); rye, (148,000); barley, (321,000); clover seed, (2,042); millfeed, 62 tons (—).—Dept. of Information and Statistics, New York Produce Exchange.

Winchester, Ind., Oct. 22.—Some corn is being marketed and the earlier corn is drying out in good shape. We have heard of corn as low as 14% moisture, grading No. 2, highest we have heard of it is 20%. It is believed by farmers we have talked to that late corn will not be as solid and there will be some corn that will have to be artificially dried. We had one car of new corn in this week with 19% moisture, that was getting hot and had to be put over the drier. Had another car that graded No. 3, rest of the cars have graded No. 4. Little wheat moving, but it is mighty hard to sell.—Goodrich Bros. Co., P. E. Goodrich, pres.

Ottawa, Ont., Oct. 20.—Canadian wheat in store for the week ending Oct. 14, 1938, increased 6,028,459 bus., compared with the previous week and increased 98,174,795 bus. when compared with the corresponding week in 1937. The amount in store was reported as 171,440,563 bus., compared with 165,412,104 bus. for the preceding week and 73,265,768 bus. for the week ending Oct. 15, 1937. Wheat receipts in the Prairie Provinces for the week ending Oct. 14, 1938, amounted to 13,450,417 bus., a decrease of 7,486,156 bus. over the preceding week when 20,936,573 bus. were marketed. During the corresponding week a year ago the receipts were 3,339,873 bus. Marketings in the three Prairie Provinces for the eleven weeks from Aug. 1,

The Grain Exchange Institute

1938, to Oct. 14, 1938, as compared with the same period in 1937 were as follows, figures within brackets being those for 1937: Manitoba 37,532,463 (28,964,473); Saskatchewan 76,308,186 (15,666,661); Alberta 78,598,588 (28,070,164) bus. For the eleven weeks ending Oct. 14, 1938, and the same period in 1937, 192,439,237 and 72,701,298 bus. respectively were received from the farms.—R. H. Coats, Dominion Statistician.

Fort William, Ont., Oct. 13.—Export clearances of Canadian wheat during September were more than double those for the preceding month and almost double those for September a year ago. The totals are 14,772,398 bus. for September, as compared with 6,888,604 bus. for August and 7,622,642 bus. a year ago. To overseas destinations only 13,798,398 bus. were shipped in September and 20,677,078 bus. in the first two months of the crop year, as compared with 7,169,263 bus. in September and 13,558,130 bus. in the first two months of last crop year. Export clearances of over 4½ million bus. during the first week of October and reports of large sales for future shipment, confirmed, to a large extent, by chartering of vessel space, indicate the October and November export movement will be much larger than during September.—E. Ursell, statistician, Board of Grain Commissioners.

Duluth, Minn.—Receipts of grain in this market, which have been running comparatively heavy since the start of this year's crop movement, have given unmistakable signs of tapering off by a noticeable drop in the daily arrivals. It may be the result of present low prices, which cause farmers to hold back their grain and add a further weight to force values lower. Elevators are holding considerable wheat on which farmers have taken government loans. For a time it looked as if the liberal marketing and arrivals, if continued at the rapid pace set early in the season, would lead to congestion as regards storage space, but this fear has disappeared with the present diminished receipts and steady moderate out shipping movement, especially by boats. Present grain stocks total 29,000,000 bus. Total elevator capacity, 47,000,000 bus. A fairly broad demand exists for spring wheat from mills, but generally draggy market for durum wheat. Occasional choice cars are taken for milling purposes at top price level.—F. G. C.

Interior Elevator and Mill Stocks

Washington, Oct. 24.—Wheat stocks in country elevators and mills on Oct. 1 are reported by the Dept. of Agriculture as follows in millions of bushels:

	1938	1937	1936	1935
Country mills and elevators	175	155	114	103
*Visible	141	111	82	73
On farms	407	326	226	268
Total	723	592	422	444

*Government figures.

Bismarck, N. D.—Gov. William Langer has authorized North Dakota's state elevator to pay 65c per bushel for all No. 1 amber durum milling wheat offered in carlots by North Dakota residents.

Grain Storage Receipts

A written receipt is indispensable to grain dealers who store grain for farmers. This receipt records the amount, kind, and grade of grain, and sets forth terms of storage as follows:

"Stored grain will be purchased at per bushel under the Chicago future, settlement to be made on or before 19..... at which date the grain described herein will be considered sold.

"Storage must be paid for at the rate of for the first days, and at the rate ofc per bushel per (month, day) thereafter until sold, this charge to include fire insurance. Deterioration and shrinkage at owner's risk."

Grain Storage Receipt book contains 75 originals of goldenrod bond paper, 75 duplicates of manila, 3 sheets of carbon, and heavy, pearl-grey pressboard covers. Shipping weight, 1 lb. Order Form 15SR. Price 95c each, or 3 books for \$2.50, plus postage.

Grain & Feed Journals

332 S. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.
Consolidated

The Ass'n of Grain Commission Merchants of Chicago has had a comprehensive course of study of grain and its marketing prepared by Deane W. Malott, associate professor of business in the graduate school of business administration of Harvard University. More than fifty men actively identified with grain marketing have aided Professor Malott in developing the details of the course, many of whom will take part as lecturers and technical advisers in the class room work. A special committee, comprising James M. R. Glaser, chairman; Ralph H. Brown; Robert H. Gardner, Mark W. Pickell, and Charles M. Walker, will guide the work of the Institute.

The text material and lectures will cover the following range:

Grain Production, Supply, and Distribution.

World production and distribution of wheat by classes.

Effect of rainfall and climate on wheat production and quality.

An outlined study of plant diseases, insects, and weather.

Harvest periods and crop movement periods over the world.

Compilation and interpretation of crop reports. Similar studies of other grains.

The Cash Grain Markets.

A. Marketing of grain at country points.

The movement of grain from the producer thru the local country elevator, with a study of the local market problems, this study to include freight rates and shipping privileges, local handling charges, country handling, cleaning, grading, "to arrive bids," "consignments," "destination weights and grades," "financing of country elevators by commission firms," "country elevator hedging."

B. Terminal handling of grain.

The organization and functions and workings of the terminal market weighing bureau.

The organization and functions of terminal market inspection bureaus.

A study of the work of the sampling bureau.

A detailed study of terminal elevator operation.

The movement of grain into consumption.

The movement of grain into foreign commerce.

The Milling Processing of Grain. The Futures Market.

The origin and development of futures trading; organization of the futures market.

Hedging—the purposes, methods, and objectives in hedging are studied in detail.

Spreading—a study of the inter-relationship of grains, futures in the same grain, and in the various markets.

Speculation—basis for, risks, functions, and services it performs.

The Mechanics of Floor and Office Procedure. The Organized Grain Exchanges.

A brief history of the organization and growth of the grain exchanges, their services and facilities.

The Chicago Board of Trade rules and regulations and the Commodity Exchange Administration.

Price Factors.

The function of price, the law of Supply and Demand, the law of price relativity, the "natural" price, the function of trader.

Market news and statistics.

Classes will start Nov. 3 and end with the last of March, in Room 300, Board of Trade building, Chicago, convening at 3 p.m., and being dismissed at 5 p. m.

Certificates of graduation will be given to students, with prizes to ranking students, after examinations.

Anyone may enroll for the course of study, subject to approval by the Institute, a nominal charge of \$10 being made for the first year's course, paid either by the student or his employer. Registration of students is being conducted in Room 858, Board of Trade building.

A. W. Mansfield, pres. of the Ass'n of Grain Commission Merchants, says of the Institute: "This course of study should be particularly interesting to students, to traders and to solicitors who desire additional understanding of the grain market, as well as to those in the various offices who are ambitious of becoming solicitors, heads of various departments or the traders of the

future on the floor. The New York Stock Exchange requires satisfactory completion of a similar course of study before even allowing a man to become a solicitor."

Grasshopper Crop Will be Frost Bitten

This dry warm weather which we have been experiencing all fall has hatched millions of grasshopper eggs, and the cold weather soon to come will undoubtedly kill these newly hatched grasshoppers. The grasshopper infestation outlook for next spring is better from this point of view, but the problem has yet to be solved how to spread poison bait on idle and unoccupied lands as otherwise farmers reportedly are refusing to spread bait next spring on their cultivated fields because of migrations of grasshoppers from the uncultivated and unpoisoned fields into the growing crops. Many acres of flaxseed were destroyed by grasshoppers this year.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Grain Exports Increase

Exports of corn and wheat increased sharply, and imports of all grains decreased during the July-August period this year compared with the corresponding 2 months last year, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

The grain export record shows (with comparative figures for July-August, 1937, in parentheses): Barley, 3,576,000 bus. (2,336,000); buckwheat, 20,000 bus. (1,000); corn, 28,338,000 bus. (67,000); malt, 32,000 bus. (52,000); oats and oat meal, 1,975,000 bus. (875,000); rice, 174,000 bus. (1,324,000); wheat, 24,262,000 bus. (10,618,000); soybeans, 2,704,000 lbs. (1,060,000).

Imports were: Barley, less than 500 bus. (580,000); barley malt, 14,806,000 lbs. (65,579,000); corn, 19,000 bus. (26,930,000); oats, less than 500 bus. (3,000); rice, 9,204,000 lbs. (35,857,000); wheat, including flour, 134,000 bus. (2,157,000); soybeans, 10,000 lbs. (26,000).

Live Stock Show Next Month

Heading the schedule of events on Chicago's fall calendar is the International Live Stock Exposition and Horse Show, which will be held Nov. 26 to Dec. 3.

Since a majority of the herds and flocks that are exhibited at the Chicago exposition have been prize winners at county and state fairs and sectional expositions, held earlier in the year throughout this country and Canada, the International Live Stock Show has long stood as a court of last resort, where winning animals are accorded the highest honor that the show ring can bestow.

The exposition will be held in the new International Amphitheatre at the east entrance to the Chicago Stock Yards which was built to meet the special needs of the show.

This year will mark the 20th anniversary of the International Grain and Hay Show, a department of the live stock exposition. The grain show is the largest competitive exhibition of its kind in the world, and farmers from nearly every state in the Union and province of Canada are expected to take part.

According to B. H. Heide, the show's secretary-manager, the advance entry of both live stock and grains is the largest in its history, and plans are being made to receive approximately 14,000 head of live stock.

The first decision upholding a flour buyer in a suit against a miller to recover processing taxes was rendered recently in the U. S. District Court at Wichita, Kan., in *Cream of Wheat Corp., Minneapolis, Minn., v. Moundridge Milling Co., Moundridge, Kan.* The milling company will appeal.

Soya Beans Gaining Prominent Place in Grain Trade

Grading of New Soybeans at Chicago

New soybeans are of top quality. Nearly all are of natural odor, sound, and dry. The few that have fallen below No. 2 in grade have graded down principally on foreign material. Chicago supervisors declare the quality of the crop has never been better.

The official opening of the new soybean season on Oct. 1 has been followed with increasingly heavy receipts at the Chicago market.

The week ending Oct. 8 brought in 207 cars, all of yellow varieties, of which 114 graded No. 2; 72 graded No. 3; 18 graded No. 4, and only 3 graded Sample.

The week ending Oct. 15 saw the arrival of 737 cars, 1 of them grading No. 1; 472 grading No. 2; 221 No. 3; 35 No. 4, and only 8 grading Sample. During this week 21 truckloads also were received, 1 of these grading No. 1; 10 No. 2; 7 No. 3; 2 No. 4, and 1 Sample.

The week ending Oct. 22 saw soybean receipts really swing into high, with the arrival of 1,138 carloads, and 115 truckloads. Of the carloads, 765 graded No. 2; 328 graded No. 3; 35 graded No. 4; and 10 graded Sample. Of the truckloads, 65 graded No. 2; 29 graded No. 3; 13 graded No. 4, and 8 graded Sample.

Top days in the receipts of soybeans were Oct. 17, 18, and 20, when 232 cars, 262 cars, and 229 cars, respectively, were received.

Volume of Futures Trading in Soybeans

The soybean crop year begins October 1. It was October 5, 1936, that trading in soybean futures opened officially on the Chicago Board of Trade. After the opening flurry had cooled, succeeding months found soybean futures moving in a thin market.

Board of Trade members and processors waited, confident that trading in soybean futures, in the course of time, would grow and develop a real hedging market. This fall their confidence is being justified. The monthly volume of trades is growing. Here is the record, by months in thousands of bushels (i. e., 000 omitted) since trading started:

VOLUME OF TRADING IN SOYBEAN FUTURES (In Thousands of Bus., i. e., 000 omitted)			
Month	1936	1937	1936
January	1,189	2,586	....
February	597	1,332	....
March	938	1,139	....
April	1,695	1,763	....
May	1,899	1,405	....
June	799	2,850	....
July	970	1,995	....
August	1,378	3,399	....
September	1,246	2,346	....
October	....	3,936	2,279
November	....	3,151	4,734
December	....	1,416	4,825
Total	*10,221	27,318	11,838

*Total for 9 months.

Soybean futures suddenly whipped into a whirlwind of activity in the middle of October of the current year, when early beans started to market in volume. Oct. 14, 15, 17, and 18 were four of the biggest days the soybean futures market has known, when the trading volume went to 474,000; 534,000; 705,000, and 519,000 bushels, respectively.

On two days in September no soybean futures trades were made. But on every day in October the volume was healthy and the first 19 days of the month rang up a total futures volume of 4,248,000 bushels, which was almost as much as the entire volume of soybean futures trading in the two best preceding months, November and December of 1936.

Soybeans Yield Oil and Meal

Soybean processors have only two primary interests in soybeans. One is meal, and the other is oil. These two products the processor is striving constantly to improve.

Altho neither oil nor protein is given direct consideration in the grading factors listed in the soybean standards, both are given consideration by the large processor in his buying habits, a consideration that often goes beyond the accepted fact that higher grades usually contain more oil and protein. This is the reason for the premium preference given yellow varieties. Yellow varieties of soybeans yield the most oil and protein with least waste.

The mixed storage system of grading Manchurian commercial yellow soybeans, as used by the South Manchurian Railway, considers oil content in a manner, by allowing 15 points for lustre. The Manchurian system allows 15 points for lustre, 15 points for shape and size, 10 points for the weight of one *sho* (a volume measure holding about three pounds), 25 points for low moisture content, 30 points for purity. Yellow beans credited with 90 to 100 points are graded Special Class; 80 to 90 points, First Class; 70 to 80 points, Second Class.

Manchurian export beans are usually about 18% oil, 8.5% moisture, 40% protein, 28% nitrogen free extract, and 5.5% ash. American yellow soybeans analyze about the same, except that they usually run a little higher in moisture content.

Depending upon the domestic market for vegetable oils, and lately soybeans have been making great strides in some divisions of the

edible field, the oil in the beans will return to the processor as much or more than the meal. For this reason major processors with laboratories will check the oil content of the beans they buy from time to time. A common laboratory method is to extract the oil from a freshly ground sample with petroleum ether, then re-grind the sample and make a second extraction.

Both the oil and the meal from soybeans must compete with other vegetable oils and high protein meals on both the domestic and the world markets, and the prices at which these products will move into consumption measures the prices a processor can pay for beans and come out with a profit.

Soybean Crushings and Oil Prices

Soybean crushings have kept pace with soybean production, and with no exceptions except the depression years 1932-34, each year since 1926-27 has seen an increase in the volume of beans crushed and the volume of oil produced.

In 1926-27 American soybean processors crushed 335,000 bushels of soybeans. They crushed 558,000 bushels in 1927-28 season ending June 30; 883,000 in 1928-29; 1,666,000 in 1929-30; 4,069,000 in 1930-31; 4,726,000 in 1931-32; 3,469,000 in 1932-33; 3,054,000 in 1933-34; 9,105,000 in 1934-35; and 25,181,000 in 1935-36. During the calendar year 1937 crushings totalled 21,706,967 bushels, and in the first six months of 1938 they were 15,768,034, started well on the way to passing any previous figure.

Figures for a period of years shows that soybean meal production averages 80% of the crushings.

Production of crude soybean oil followed the crushings. The 1926-27 crushings produced 2,659,000 pounds of oil. By 1929-30 this had risen to 7,285,000 pounds. The 1931-32 season saw oil production jump to 39,945,000 pounds; 1934-35 saw another sharp increase to 78,123,000 pounds, and the record soybean production year of 1935 was followed by a season when crushers produced 208,964,000 pounds of oil. The calendar year 1937 showed production of 194,411,398 pounds of oil, and the 145,032,858 pounds produced in the first six months of 1938 gave promise of another peak year.

Soybean meal prices have followed other vegetable protein concentrates like cottonseed meal, and linseed meal, on a protein content basis. This is natural since about 90% of the meal produced must go into livestock and poultry feeding. The oil too is competitive with imported and other domestic vegetable oils in the edible foods industry, and in the manufacture of articles that have need for vegetable oils, tho in some fields it shows distinct advantages over its competition. Price, however, as in the case of meal, necessarily follows its competition.

Crude soybean oil brought an average of 9.1c per pound in tank cars at midwest mills in 1929-30. But this price lasted a comparatively short time. By 1931-32 this average dropped to 3.4c. Then it began to rise again. The 1934-35 season saw an average price of 7.8c per pound, and February of 1937, following the short crop year of 1936, brought midwest mills a tank car price average of 9.9c per pound. Since then the price has slid off again to around the 5c and 7c levels, but soybean oil continues to edge into industry in increasing quantity, particularly in the oleo-margarine division of the edible products field.

The United States still imports soybean oil, 14,249,000 pounds of it in 1935, 7,187,051 in 1936; 29,752,024 in 1937, compared with exports of only 4,111,000; 3,935,835 and 5,747,680, respectively. Domestic soybean oil is protected with a tariff of 3½c per pound "but not less than 45% ad valorem." yet high oil prices such as followed the 1936 short crop encourage foreign oils to jump over the tariff wall.

Technical Study of Soybeans

By SCIENTIFIC GROUP

A review of the literature on soybeans has been prepared by the Soybean Nutritional Research Council, which was organized a year ago with Dr. J. W. Hayward, Minneapolis, as chairman.

The review cites scientific developments of recent years pertaining especially to the nutritive aspects of soybeans and soybean oilmeal as a feed for animals.

The purpose of the Council, a group of scientific men, is the dissemination of existing scientific knowledge on the subject and to encourage additional research. Other members of the Council besides Dr. Hayward include: Dr. J. E. Hunter, Peoria, Illinois; Dr. H. E. Robinson, Chicago; Dr. K. J. Seulke, Decatur, Illinois; Mr. Lyman Peck, Fort Wayne, Indiana; and Mr. Lamar Kishlar, St. Louis, Missouri. All are affiliated with large industrial organizations interested in soybeans, but their work is that of an independent study group.

The soybean waited some five thousand years before coming to America where it has made a permanent place for itself in American agriculture and commerce on the basis of merit alone.

From a modest beginning, the soybean processing industry has grown until the soybean production in this country reached a peak for the crop year of 1935-36 when some 44,378,000 bus. were harvested. More than one-half of this production was processed. The current crop, it is stated, is expected to exceed that record year.

"When one realizes that the industry produced only 21,000 tons of soybean oilmeal for the crop year 1928-29, it is obvious that a product must have merit to increase in volume thirty times during years when all feedstuffs were cheap and plentiful," the Council comments.

In breaking down the component parts of the product as a feed, the study says that soybean oilmeal has long been recognized as a valuable feed for livestock.

"Soybean oilmeal is desirable because of its protein of high biological value, its fat content, its impressive list of carbohydrate materials, its inorganic constituents, its vitamin content, and its content of phosphatides and enzymes."

Dies Heads Soybean Processors

Edward J. Dies, Chicago, was elected president of the National Soybean Processors Ass'n at the annual meeting of the ass'n in the Union League Club, Chicago, Oct. 13. He succeeds E. F. Johnson, of St. Louis. Mr. Dies has served the ass'n as public relations director, and as executive sec'y, for the last three years.

W. H. Eastman, Milwaukee, was elected vice-president and chairman of the Executive Board. Earl W. Myers, Clinton, Ia., and W. G. Dickinson, Chicago, were re-elected sec'y, and treasurer, respectively.

In the one day of their meeting, members of the ass'n's 22 companies listened to technical reports from their com'ites on soybean rates, on oils, on meals, and on soybean processing problems.

Com'ite reports credited the growing popularity of soybean meal as an ingredient in, or a supplement to, livestock and poultry feeds, with having caused a continued increase in the growing and marketing of soybeans.

Soybean Production Still Growing

Twenty-five states raise soybeans in statistically significant quantities, but only six of these states are considered commercially important in the soya bean trade. These six states produce soybeans for commerce, and sell the beans thru marketing channels familiar to the grain trade, for processing into oil and meal. The six states are Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri and North Carolina, all Corn Belt states, except for North Carolina.

In these six states production of soybeans has jumped by leaps and bounds showing an increase almost every year since soybeans entered American trade. The increase in production is shown by the following table:

SOYBEAN PRODUCTION						
In thousand bushels (000 omitted).						
Average	1928-32	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938*
Ohio	486	408	2,604	2,092	3,249	4,680
Ind.	2,088	2,560	6,970	3,943	5,797	6,462
Ill.	5,038	10,298	24,012	17,216	22,800	24,574
Iowa	691	1,884	6,600	2,483	4,236	5,724
Mo.	1,060	878	889	245	486	594
N. C.	3,030	2,400	1,282	1,475	1,560	1,650
Six States	12,393	18,428	42,357	27,459	38,128	43,684

*Indicated Oct. 1.

These six states account for the big share of commercial production in this country, altho soybeans are also produced in Michigan, Wisconsin, Kansas, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, New York, Pennsylvania and Texas. The average total production of soybeans in the twenty-five states for the five year period 1928-32, was 12,491,000 bushels; total production in 1934 was 21,939,000. In 1935 it was 44,378,000; in 1936, 29,983,000; in 1937, 40,997,000. It is notable that the 1938 estimated production for the six major soybean states alone (43,684,000 bus.) nearly equals the soybean production of the entire country in 1935. The year 1935 established a peak in soybean production, but the year 1938 promises to make another new high.

While some increases in the yield per acre of soybeans have been noted in major soybean producing states from time to time (i. e., the average yield per acre for 22 states in 1934 was 15.3 bus., in 1935 it was 16.7 bus.), it is obvious that such phenomenal increases in production as have occurred in the last few years must come from increases in the acreage devoted to the crop in states already well tilled. Ohio in 1934 sowed 24,000 acres of soybeans and enjoyed a jump to 44,000 acres the following year; Indiana went from 160,000 acres to 347,000; Illinois from 542,000 to 1,213,000; Iowa from 157,000 to 400,000; Missouri from 117,000 to 123,000; North Carolina from 84,000 to 88,000.

The increase in acreage in the spring of 1935 in major producing states was phenomenal, but

less indicative of the real growth in soybean acreage and production than figures spread over a greater period of time. The average acreage for 1928-32 gave Ohio 32,000 acres, Indiana 125,000, Illinois 328,000; Iowa 45,000; Missouri 93,000; North Carolina 95,000. The 1936 acreage for the same states, respectively, were 135,000; 282,000; 1,076,000; 191,000; 49,000; and 118,000. The total acreage devoted to soybeans (for beans) in the 25 states included in the United States statistics increased from 875,000 acres average in the five year period, 1928-32, to 2,113,000 acres in 1936, and the 1936 figures show a slight drop from the 2,697,000 acres planted for beans in 1935. The 1935 production of 44,378,000 bushels was harvested from 2,697,000 of the 3,111,000 total acres planted to soybeans.

What crops are pushed aside to make room for this tremendous increase in soybeans? The answer lies in the acreage figures in Illinois, which is the key state of the soybean industry. In 1928 Illinois farmers planted 186,000 acres to soybeans for beans; in 1937 they planted 1,140,000 acres to soybeans for the same purpose, an increase of nearly 1,000,000 acres in 10 years. Corn grown for grain in Illinois also increased in this period, from 8,345,000 acres in 1928 to 8,941,000 acres in 1937, so corn did not lose acreage to soybeans. Oats acreage, however, dropped from 4,489,000 acres in 1928 to 3,565,000 in 1937, decreasing nearly 1,000,000 acres; and barley dropped from 624,000 acres to 135,000 acres.

Statistics on oats in every one of the five Corn Belt states that have increased their acreages of soybeans show similar losses in oats acreages. So the big swing in farm grain production in the Corn Belt continues away from oats, and to soybeans.

Yields of Soybeans

"Good corn ground is good for soybeans. Soil capable of producing 80 bushels of corn should, with equally good care, produce 40 bushels of beans. Fields in the 40 bushel class in corn production should show a yield under the same conditions of 18 to 20 bushels of beans . . . On wet, poorly drained fields beans will . . . exceed 50% of the corn production for the same field . . . and will endure more conditions accompanying poor drainage than any of our farm crops. Also, they are not easily damaged by frost, nor are they subject to damage by chinch bugs, cut worms, or wire worms."—G. G. McIlroy, before American Soybean Ass'n, September, 1938.

United States Department of Agriculture yield per acre figure on soybeans for the average of the period, 1924-32, is 13 bushels; for 1935 (a peak production year), 16.5; for 1936, 14.

The average national yield of corn per acre for the period 1923-32 was 25.4 bushels; for 1935, 24 bushels; for 1936, 16.5 bushels.

Production of Soybeans by Countries

While soybean production has been growing by leaps and bounds in this country, other countries that appreciated the value of the "wonder bean" long before this country have shown comparatively little change in their production of this commodity, other than the natural seasonal variations in yield.

In 1925 the United States produced 4,875,000 bushels, while Manchuria produced 126,103,000; Chosen, 23,609,000; Japan, 17,106,000, and Netherland India, 4,038,000.

The figures for 1930 give United States 13,471,000 bushels; Manchuria, 196,944,000; Chosen, 22,989,000; Japan, 14,381,000; Netherland India, 4,692,000.

The 1935 figures give United States 44,378,000; Manchuria, 141,793,000; Chosen, 22,401,000; Japan, 10,717,000; Netherland India, 7,448,000.

Soybean Grading Standards

In response to a demand from the growing soybean industry, federal standards for soybean grades were promulgated by the U. S. Department of Agriculture in 1933, and placed under the supervision of the Hay, Feed & Seed Division. These grades were revised, effective Sept. 3, 1935, a little more than a year before futures trading in this commodity was started on the Chicago Board of Trade. The revised standards divide soybeans into five classes, according to color. Each class may be made up of a single variety or of several varieties of the same or a similar color. Variations in size and shape have no bearing on the class designation. The classes are:

Yellow Soybeans: Includes all yellow soybeans of the Mammoth Yellow, Illini, Manchu, A.K., Hollybrook, and Haberlandt, and all other varieties of a similar color and may contain not more than 5 per cent of soybeans of other classes. A slight tinge of green or olive green on the beans does not affect their classification as Yellow Soybeans.

Green Soybeans: Includes all green-colored soybeans of the Morse, Tokio, Guelph, and all other varieties of a similar color, and may contain not more than 5 per cent of soybeans of other classes and may be slightly yellow tinged.

Brown Soybeans: Includes all light-brown and dark-brown soybeans of the Virginia, Mammoth Brown, Early Brown, and Biloxi, and all other varieties of a solid brown color and may contain not more than 5 per cent of soybeans of other classes.

Black Soybeans: Includes all black soybeans of the Wilson, Peking, Wisconsin Black, Tarheel Black, and Laredo, and all other varieties of a solid black color and may contain not more than 5 per cent of soybeans of other classes.

Mixed Soybeans: Includes the Black Eyebrow variety and any mixture of soybeans not provided for in classes previously named.

The grade requirements that apply to each of the previously named classes are as follows:

Condition, general appearance and minimum test weight per bushel.	GRADE REQUIREMENTS FOR SOYBEANS (Maximum limits of—)				
	Moisture ¹	Splits	Damage	Foreign material	Other classes ²
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
No. 1 shall be cool, of natural odor, well screened, and of good natural color (56 lbs.)	15.0	1.0	1.5	0.5	1.0
No. 2 shall be cool and of natural odor and may be slightly stained or mottled (54 lbs.)	15.0	10.0	3.0	2.0	3.0
No. 3 shall be cool and of natural odor and may be stained or mottled (52 lbs.)	16.5	20.0	5.0	4.0	5.0
No. 4 shall be cool and may be badly stained or mottled and may be slightly frosted or immature (50 lbs.)	18.0	30.0	8.0	6.0	5.0
Sample shall be soybeans which do not comply with the requirements of any of the above grades or which have any commercially objectionable foreign odor or are sour, heating, hot, moldy, infested with live weevils or other insects injurious to stored soybeans, or are of otherwise distinctly low quality.					

¹The maximum limits here given for "Other classes" shall not apply to the grading of "Mixed Soybeans."

²Instructions for use of the Brown-Duvel moisture tester in making a moisture test on soybeans read: "Use 100 grams of soybeans and 150 cubic centimeters of oil, and extinguish the flame when the thermometer registers 175 degrees C."—(U. S. Department of Agriculture Bulletin No. 1375).

American inspection departments commonly use the Tag-Heppenstall electric moisture tester for testing the moisture of soybeans, using the conversion charts supplied by the manufacturers to make the readings conform with the readings by the water oven method employed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture to establish the moisture standards.

Federal licenses are issued soybean inspectors by the Hay, Feed & Seed Division of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The method generally employed is for the Division to make an agreement with the local organization that hires the inspectors, then train and license the

inspectors. Thus, at Decatur, Ind., the Division has an agreement with the Decatur Chamber of Commerce, and has licensed W. S. Gladfelter to inspect soybeans, and he is authorized to issue federal inspection receipts.

From the federal government standpoint there is nothing compulsory about the inspection of soybeans. But Missouri and Illinois have state laws requiring the inspection of soybeans in carloads in cities of a given size, and classifying soybeans as grain. In Illinois the Hay, Feed & Seed Division of the U. S. Department of Agriculture has an agreement with the Illinois Department of Agriculture whereby federal licensed grain inspectors employed by the state are also federal licensed to inspect soybeans, and are authorized to issue joint federal-state inspection certificates.

Fees for inspection of soybeans are 50c higher than for the inspection of grain. This 50c per inspection is tacked onto the regular inspection charges of the inspecting agency. It is turned over to the Hay, Feed & Seed Division as recompense for its supervisory service, and for the envelopes, stationery, and numbered certificate forms it supplies to the inspection departments. Inspectors send a copy of every soybean inspection certificate filled out, to the Hay, Feed & Seed Division, where it is kept on file, and account for every numbered form.

In Chicago, where inspection fees for grain are \$1 per car, inspection fees for soybeans are \$1.50 per car. Federal licensed soybean inspectors in Illinois, issuing joint federal-state certificates of inspection, are located at Bloomington, Cairo, Chicago, East St. Louis, Kankakee, Peoria, Sheldon, Springfield, and Taylorville. Federal licensed soybean inspectors in Missouri are located at Kansas City, Sikeston, St. Louis and St. Joseph.

In Indiana soybean inspectors are located at Decatur, Evansville, Indianapolis, and Lafayette; in Iowa, Burlington, Cedar Rapids, Clinton, and Des Moines; in New York, Albany, Buffalo and New York City; in North Carolina, Elizabeth City, and Raleigh; in Ohio, Cincinnati, Circleville, Columbus, Mansfield, Springfield, and Toledo; in Tennessee, Memphis and Nashville.

Federal licensed soybean inspectors are also located at Mobile, Ala.; Sacramento and San Francisco, Cal.; Atlanta, Ga.; Louisville, Ky.; New Orleans, La.; Baltimore, Md.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Norfolk, Va.; and Milwaukee, Wis.

Soybean Inspection Appeal Service

A feature of soybean inspection appeal service is that the sample must be drawn by a federal licensed sampler. In Chicago this sampling service on appeals is performed by the Chicago Board of Trade Sampling Department.

The fact that soybean appeal inspections were handled by the Hay, Feed & Seed Division, instead of the Grain Supervision Service, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture used to worry some of the grain dealers concerned with the handling of soybeans. But the Division easily worked out the problem.

All inspection points in the six major soybean producing states are within a night's mail service from either Chicago, Kansas City or Washington, D. C. So two or more soybean inspection supervisors were located in offices of the Hay, Feed & Seed Division at these points, and licensed to handle appeals.

By this system appeal samples reached these offices the morning after the appeals were made. Recognizing that speed is the essence of things in the grain business, the supervisors run these samples first thing in the morning, and notify the appeal applicants of the results at once by telegraph at the expense of the Division. The regular appeal certificate follows the wire by mail. If a grade is sustained there is a charge of \$2 for the appeal inspection, if it is not sustained there is no charge.

Supervising soybean inspectors are J. E. Barr, in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C.; J. F. Welch, 568 Federal Building, San Francisco, Cal.; A. D. Harlan, 521 New P. O. Building, Atlanta, Ga.; H. H.

Whiteside, 1101 New P. O. Building, Chicago, Ill.; W. R. Crispin, 1513 Genesee St., Kansas City, Mo. Each, of course, has one or more assistants also licensed to handle appeals.

Soybean Meal and Cake Imports

As soybean production and processing has grown in this country, imports of soybean cake and meal have dropped. In fiscal 1928-29 United States imported a total of 76,366 tons from Japan, Kwantung, Germany, and other countries, the "other countries" accounting for less than 3,000 tons. In the 1929-30 season these imports increased to 78,620 tons, and China was added to the list of countries from which we were importing these products. Then imports started to drop off in varying degrees. In 1935-36 we imported only 18,277 tons, all of this coming from the Orient. In 1936-37 we imported 55,700 tons again, but in the first 9 months of the 1937-38 season imports totalled only 13,300 tons.

Imports of soybean oil have similarly dropped. In 1917-18 we brought in 336,825,000 pounds of soybean oil, a peak never touched before, nor again, in the course of the records. However, imports of this vegetable oil consistently ran from 13,000,000 to 50,000,000 pounds annually thruout the '20s. In the 1935-36 season the imports were only 11,284,000 pounds, a little lower than the figure for the preceding year, 11,344,000 pounds.

Green coffee will be stored in a concrete elevator being built at San Francisco, Cal., by A. Schilling & Co., roasters, and said to be the first and largest bulk coffee storage unit in the United States.

Dust Minimized in New Oklahoma Elevator

A new 100,000 bushel reinforced concrete elevator, designed for fast handling of small grains and flexibility in moving grain from one part of the elevator to another, has replaced the old, wood elevator of the Farmers Cooperative Ass'n at Bison, Okla., where John Duvall is manager, and Frank Pribyl is director of operation. The new elevator, in addition to speed in handling grain, satisfies the local demand for increased storage space.

Four concrete tanks, with 6-inch walls, 116 feet high, form the 40x40 ft. body of the elevator, and provide the major part of the storage space. Over the workfloor and over the driveway, which passes thru the middle of the house, are nine smaller bins with capacities varying from a few hundred bushels to a thousand bushels or more. Even the space between the front and back legs is used for storage. All of the bins, as well as the four large tanks have outlets to the leg, and to the driveway.

The driveway doors are 10 ft. wide and 11 ft. high. Trucks are dumped by means of an Ehrsam overhead, traveling trucklift, with 5 h.p. motor. The driveway has two receiving pits, one with space for 1,500, the other capable of holding 700 bushels. Each pit is covered with a 9x5 ft. Ehrsam steel grate.

The 4,000 bu. per hour leg carries 500 5x12 inch Calumet cups on 7 inch centers. It is driven with a 20 h.p. Fairbanks-Morse, inclosed motor, thru V-belts and an Ehrsam head drive, carried on a steel frame in the elevator's 20 ft. cupola. Below the head and distributor in the cupola is a 10 bu. Richardson automatic scale.

DUST is no problem in this new elevator. A



Driveway of Farmers Elevator at Bison, Okla.

blower, connected by sheet metal pipes with the front and back legs at the head, creates enough vacuum to relieve the air pressure built up in the leg by the rapidly moving cups. Just above the boot, to which grain in the hoppers receiving pits flows by gravity, an air-pressure bypass pipe connects the front and back legs to relieve the passage of air blocked by the grain. This pipe is also connected with the receiving pits, just below the floor level, to catch the dust created when grain is dumped into the pits and to reduce the dust laden air in the driveway.

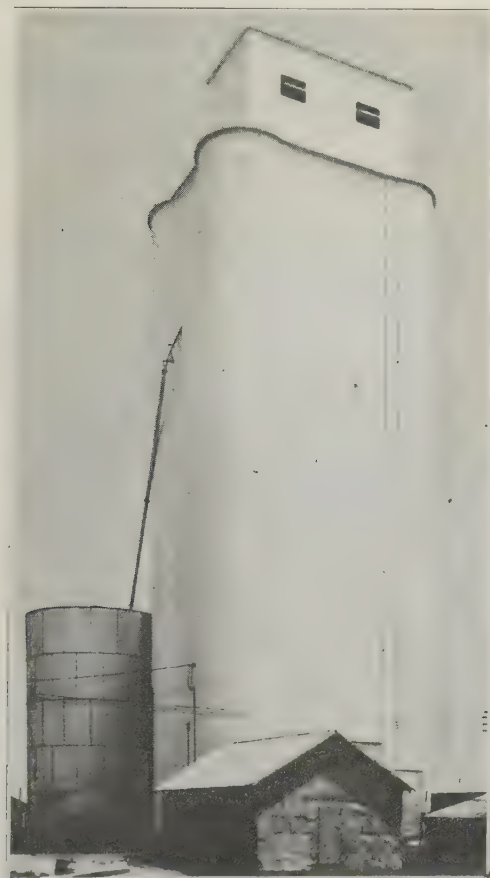
An Ehrsam electric manlift takes the work out of climbing from the work floor to the cupola. Runways around the leg head, its drive, and the vacuum fan leave employees no excuse for not giving the machinery and bearings their needed attention.

All bins over the driveway have spout heads, with manually operated shut-off valves, a great convenience for loading trucks. A varying proportion of the wheat received is moved by semi-trailer outfits, hauling to relatively nearby markets when incoming grain taxes available storage space. Storage grain, however, is held at this local elevator so far as the capacity will permit.

The company's storage facilities exceeds the new elevator by 40,000 bushels. A cribbed annex, 40 ft. high, 30 ft. long and 24 ft. wide, with six hoppers bins, was saved from the old facilities to provide room for 23,000 bushels. It is filled at the top with a spout from the new elevator; emptied by means of a screw conveyor leading back to the new elevator's boot. Similarly connected with the new elevator is a 17,000 bushel steel tank that was a part of the old facilities.

Wheat is practically the only grain received by the elevator at Bison. The new elevator was designed and built by Chalmers & Borton around the receiving, storing and shipping needs of this wheat growing community.

Seattle, Wash.—An increase in the federal flour export subsidy to about a dollar a barrel is sought by Pacific Northwest millers to enable them to meet Australian competition.



100,000 bus. Reinforced Concrete Elevator at Bison, Okla.

Grounded Current Fatal to Farmers Horses

On April 13, 1936, a horse attached to a wagon of grain being dumped into the receiving sink of a North Dakota elevator dropped dead and introduced owners of grain elevators operated by electricity to a new hazard which is ever present, but more active when the earthen driveway is wet.

Last month two more horses standing on wet ground of driveway of an old elevator which had become surcharged with electricity were electrocuted, but the owner of the elevator being insured against accidents by the Lumberman's Mutual Casualty Co., did not have to pay for the horses.

On Sept. 8, 1938, a team of horses was electrocuted while standing on wet ground adjacent to the elevator of the Mount Morris Elevator Co., of Mount Morris, Ill. The horses were hitched to a steel frame wagon containing a load of bulk oats, and the wagon tongue was steel with metal chains as part of the harness to complete the metallic connection between the horses and the wagon.

At the time of the accident, the front wheels of the wagon were resting on the platform of the pneumatic wagon dump, and with the wagon in this position, the horses were standing on the dirt approach just outside of the driveway enclosure. The soil of the driveway was saturated from morning rains. When the air valve was turned and the platform of the dump started to rise, the horses became agitated, and the driver went to their heads to quiet them. Upon touching the bridles, the driver felt an electric shock, and almost immediately the horses dropped dead. It appeared obvious that they had been electrocuted.

An electrician was called in, and after some investigation, he discovered an accidental ground in the terminal connection box of one of the attrition mill motors. The insulation on the terminal connections appeared to have been damaged in some manner, and one of the conductors was making contact with the metal box.

The power installation in the elevator consists of several motors operating at 220 volts, 3 phase, 60 cycles, and the wiring is in metallic conduit which is part of a continuous metallic system including the motor frames, starter cases, and cabinets for switches and fuses. The metallic conduit system is connected, at its point of entrance into the building, to a copper grounding conductor which terminates in a driven ground rod. The metallic conduit system is metallically connected to the air compressor, and the compressed air piping provides a metallic connection between the air compressor and the lifting cylinder of the pneumatic dump.

At the supply transformers a short distance from the elevator building, there are primary lightning arrestors which are grounded to a driven ground-rod, and the center-tap of one of the transformer secondaries is grounded to a second driven ground-rod. The grounding conductors for the primary lightning arrestors and for the transformer secondary are interconnected through an isolating spark gap which is supposed to isolate the two grounds during normal conditions, but to breakdown and provide an interconnection between grounds during a lightning surge disturbance on the transmission line. There is no metallic connection between the ground for the transformer secondary center-tap and the ground for the conduit system in the plant.

When the accidental ground occurred in the motor terminal connection box, the effect was to connect one of the circuit conductors to the conduit system which automatically set up a voltage in the soil between the ground-rod for the conduit system and the ground-rod for the transformer secondary center-tap. This voltage may have been either 110 volts or 190 volts depending on which one of the circuit conductors happened to have been accidentally grounded at the motor.

The resistance of these two ground-rods was

measured on March 22, 1937, and found to be 10 ohms each, with the soil wet, as it was at the time of this accident. That would mean that the total resistance between the two ground-rods was about 20 ohms, and the resulting flow of current through the soil would be 5.5 or 9.5 amperes depending on which of the circuit conductors was grounded at the motor. This current would not normally be sufficient to blow the fuses in the affected circuit nor at the entrance, and the operation of the equipment would not be affected even though the condition of accidental grounding continued to exist.

Where contact is made with the soil through a ground-rod, and current flows through that contact, about 90% of the voltage difference between ground-rod and soil will be within a radius of six feet from the ground-rod. Since the driveway was some distance from the ground-rod in this case, and since the resistance of the two-ground-rods was approximately the same, about 45% of the total voltage difference between the two ground-rods would exist between the soil adjacent to the driveway and the metallic portions of the pneumatic dump which were metallically connected to the conduit system.

The horses with metal shoes standing on the wet ground, and metallically connected to the pneumatic dump through the chains of their harness and the metal tongue and frame of the wagon would be subjected to a voltage of 50 or 85.5 volts A. C., depending on which of the circuit conductors was accidentally grounded. Under the circumstances, the voltage was obviously sufficient to electrocute the horses.

The possibility of such occurrences together with the possibility of shock or electrocution of humans and the possibility of fire was recognized by the engineers of the Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau several years ago, and a rule requiring metallic interconnection between the grounds for conduit systems and for transformer secondary systems was incorporated in the Mill Mutual Electrical Code. This interconnection provides a metallic path between the conduit system and the transformer secondary, and in case of accidental grounds in the electrical installation in the plant, the interconnection serves the double purpose of keeping the leakage currents out of the soil and of disconnecting the affected circuit by blowing the fuses. By keeping the leakage currents out of the soil, the possibility of voltages being set up between the soil and metallic objects connected to the conduit system is eliminated, and by blowing the fuses, the affected circuit is put out of service until the trouble is located and remedied.

The power company was requested to provide a metallic interconnection from the transformer secondary grounding conductor to the grounded service conduit. Altho the cause of the accident was obvious the power company failed to provide the interconnection needed to safeguard customers against electrocution.

Louisiana paid little in taxes but received during the two months, July 1 to Aug. 31, \$5,629,907 in benefit payments, while New York state, paying a heavy tax, received only \$59,547 from the A.A.A.

Books Received

INDUSTRIAL PRICE POLICIES.—Managers of any business will find much food for thought in this pamphlet covering all angles of making prices that will increase the volume of sales, and stressing the need of flexibility in prices to meet conditions as they arise. The research study on which this pamphlet was based was made by the Brookings Institution. Paper, 32 pages, 10 cents. Published by the Public Affairs Com'lte, Inc., New York, N. Y.

Your Social Security Taxes

BY J. S. SEIDMAN, C. P. A.

(Director, N. Y. Chapter, National Association of Cost Accountants)

"Pay first, argue later." That is the rule in social security taxes. A Federal Appeals Court has held that an employer disputing his liability for payroll taxes cannot obtain an injunction to restrain collection. The employer's remedy lies in the filing of a refund claim after payment.

* * *

"Pay as you enter" is still the rule in social security tax disputes. A federal appeals court has previously held that an employer disputing his liability for payroll taxes cannot obtain an injunction to restrain collection. Now the United States Supreme Court has refused to review this decision. The employer's remedy lies in the filing of a refund claim after payment.

* * *

The spectre of "Double Taxation" looms large as the result of a ruling which concludes that credit for state unemployment taxes is allowable *only* if such state taxes are paid before filing the federal unemployment tax return. Toward the end of 1937, the employer in question paid additional state taxes for the previous year. The ruling, in effect, concludes that the employer must pay the corresponding additional federal tax, without however receiving the ninety per cent credit for the amount of additional state taxes. This credit would automatically apply had the greater amount of state tax been paid in the first instance.

* * *

A current court case affirms the need of paying state taxes *before* the due date of the annual federal return. Otherwise, the 90% credit is forever lost. In this case, the trustee of a bankrupt employer urged that denial of credit constitutes a penalty not enforceable against the estate. While recognizing the "lack of equity" in the law, the court refused to grant the credit, stating that "relief from such injustice must be sought from the legislative bodies." On similar facts, an earlier case held that the extra 90% tax is a penalty. Since that case has not been appealed, the conflict continues without the benefit of a higher court's opinion.

* * *

The term "wages" subject to payroll taxes includes every form of payment for employment. Thus, premiums paid by an employer on employees' life insurance are taxable as wages if the employees are beneficiaries. If, however, the policy is for group life insurance with no cash surrender value to the employees, the premiums are not taxable as wages.

* * *

Under recent ruling, a company whose corporate charter has expired remains a "corporation" for social security tax purposes. As a result, the "officers" are taxable employees, although as partners they would not be subject to tax.

* * *

Where a partnership adds a new partner, or one retires, or a new partner is substituted for an old one, a new "employer" is created. Firms should advise the Collector of Internal Revenue of changes in the partnership personnel. The retention of the same firm name is not material. If either the old or new partnership was in business for less than the required twenty week period during the calendar year, the partnership that had less than twenty weeks of operations is relieved of liability from the annual federal payroll tax as a result of this decision.

* * *

The problem of hangovers is not peculiar to liquor. Social security tax returns come in for their share in respect to wages that hang over from the period in which the services are rendered and a return required, to the period in which they are paid for. In the case of old age pension insurance, for example, returns must be filed every quarter. Suppose a company pays its help monthly and the wages for March are paid early in April. The rule is that in prepar-

ing the return for the quarter from January through March, the company has the option of either including the March payroll in the return for the first quarter, when earned, or including it in the return for the quarter from April through June, when paid.

* * *

The rule is different as to wage payments for periods not completely within the reporting period. For example, if the company makes weekly wage payments and the week ends on April 2, the wages for that week cannot be reported in the January through March return, but must go in the next return.

* * *

The former partners of a dissolved partnership "inherit" the firm's liability for unpaid social security taxes. Collection of the full amount plus interest and penalties may be made from any one or more of the former partners. If necessary, the tax collector may proceed against property owned by the individual partners.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Nearly 250 delegates to the International Management Congress inspected feed and flour mills here on Oct. 1, as a part of their inspection of American industries and industrial centers. A number of foreign feed and flour millers were in the party.

Ground Soybeans Versus Other Protein Supplements

by C. F. MONROE, Agricultural Experiment Station, Wooster, O.

In comparing cottonseed meal with ground soybeans Moore and Cowser (24) report less milk but more butterfat produced on the soybean meal ration than on the cottonseed meal ration. There was a 0.3 percent increase of butterfat test on the ground soybeans.

When compared with peanut meal ground soybeans proved 2 percent less efficient for milk production, according to findings by Tomhave (41).

As a summary of the experiments on feeding ground soybeans against linseed meal, the evidence indicates that this grain is a satisfactory protein supplement. However, in the mind of the writer there is some question as to the extreme high values placed on ground soybeans as a feed. In some cases these values have arisen from an increase in fat production, which may have been more or less temporary. The short duration of the trials may have given too much emphasis to a temporary stimulus in fat secretion.

Soybean Oilmeal As A Protein Supplement—Soybean oilmeal is a comparatively new feed on the market. However, in the last few years it has been produced in large quantities and sold at reasonable prices. It is becoming very popular with feeders.

McCandlish and Weaver (28) report that there is no practical difference between soybean oilmeal and linseed meal. Hayden and Perkins (11) report a slightly greater production of both milk and fat from the soybean oilmeal than from linseed meal. In a series of three trials by Fairchild and Wilbur (6) these two feeds were found to be practically equal. A mineral supplement added to the soybean oilmeal ration had no definite effect which could be observed during the time of the trial. New and old-process meal were used, but no direct comparisons were made between them.

In a comparison of cottonseed meal with soybean oilmeal Moore and Cowser (24) found an advantage in favor of the cottonseed meal.

Tomhave (41) reports slightly better production on peanut meal than on soybean oilmeal. New-process soybean oilmeal was used.

Experiments with dairy cattle comparing the different kinds of soybean oilmeals appear to be lacking. Palatability tests with these meals indicate (23) that all three of them are well liked by cows when comprising 20 percent of ordinary grain mixes.

Leaking Car Report Blanks

bear a reproduction of a box car and a form showing all points at which a car might leak, thus facilitating reporting specific places where car showed leaks at destination. One of these blanks should be sent with papers for each car with the request that it be properly filled out and returned in case of any signs of leakage. Printed on Goldenrod bond, size 5½x8½ inches, and put up in pads of 50 blanks. Order Form 5. Weight, 3 ounces. Price, 40c a pad; four for \$1.00. Prices f. o. b. Chicago.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

Consolidated

332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Crop Delivery Records

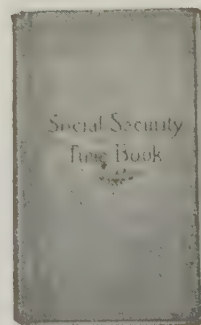
Designed particularly for grain dealers receiving a number of loads of grain from the same farmer, as when an entire crop is marketed by helpful neighbors. Simplifies and expedites recording of each load delivered. Two tickets to a leaf so that loads from two farmers may be separately recorded without turning a leaf. Lines for recording 23 loads on each ticket. Space provided at bottom of each ticket for total net pounds, net bushels, check number, and amount given in settlement. 120 tickets, size 5½x8½ inches. Duplicating. Originals of goldenrod bond paper, duplicates of manila. Spiral bound so that book lays absolutely flat, or may be folded back upon itself in open position to facilitate entries. Shipping weight 2 lbs. Order Crop Delivery Record Form 69 Spiral. Price \$1.20, plus postage.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

332 S. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

The New WAGE - HOUR Law



demands that an accurate, detailed record be kept of the wages and hours of each of your workmen. This Time Book was especially designed for the purpose of keeping these records according

to the dictates of this and the Social Security Law. It contains 72 double pages and is ruled to accommodate the time and hour record of 23 employees, each week. Bound in tan imitation duck, 6¾x4½ inches. Price 55c, plus postage. Order form 1390.

Grain & Feed Journals

CONSOLIDATED

332 South La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new elevators, feed mills, improvements; changes in firms; fires, casualties, accidents and deaths are solicited.

ARKANSAS

Little Rock, Ark.—E. L. Farmer of E. L. Farmer Co., well known grain and mill feed broker, passed away Oct. 3.

Texarkana, Ark.—A building owned by the Temple McCoy Grain Co. was destroyed by fire Sept. 28, burning a quantity of hay stored by the company in an adjacent warehouse and feed and poultry owned by the Texarkana Poultry Ass'n, which occupied the grain company building. Loss was estimated at about \$10,000.

CALIFORNIA

San Francisco, Cal.—Thos. D. Stevenson of the firm of Thos. D. Stevenson & Sons, active in the grain trade of California, died Oct. 16.

San Jose, Cal.—Arno L. Bachrodt and Mrs. Frances Osen were married Oct. 8. Mr. Bachrodt is president of the Pitt Mill & Elevator Co., sec'y-mgr. of Bachrodt & Co., and past pres. of the California Retail Feed & Fuel Dealers Ass'n.

CANADA

Port Arthur, Ont.—Albert Walker, 50, a car inspector at Pool Elevator No. 7, died Oct. 4.

Vancouver, B. C.—Hugh J. Westman has joined partnership with H. Murray Cameron as a grain broker. He recently resigned as local manager for the United Grain Growers Export Co.

Fort William, Ont.—T. Michael Cleary injured several vertebrae Oct. 4, when he fell on a grain carrier belt while working in the annex at Manitoba Pool Elevator No. 5. He was carried some distance on the belt before being thrown to the concrete floor. He was removed at once to St. Joseph's hospital.

Winnipeg, Man.—Amalgamation of United Grain Growers, Ltd., and pool elevator companies on the three prairie provinces is advocated by Premier John Bracken of Manitoba. P. F. Bredt, pres. of Manitoba Pool elevators, said discussion leading toward amalgamation of the two grain bodies was under way, declaring there is more harmony in the companies' association than ever before.

Fort William, Ont.—John King, who superintended the loading of the first grain shipment from the west on a small steamer that took it down the lakes, the work being done from a flat warehouse in what is now Westfort, and the grain being wheeled to the ship in barrows, and who was a hard worker in the board of trade during its early days, having come here 60 years ago, celebrated his 80th birthday anniversary Oct. 8. He is in excellent health and as alert and active as a man little more than half his age.

Fort William, Ont.—James G. White, 88, formerly weighmaster here for the Board of Grain Commissioners, died Oct. 20, following a lengthy illness. He came to Fort William in 1913 and was appointed weighmaster for the Board of Commissioners, holding this position until his retirement July 31, 1929. Mr. White became expert on scales which were used for weighing of grain, during his time playing an important part in several experiments which were made in methods of handling grain. Interment was at Winnipeg.

Winnipeg, Man.—Net surplus of \$728,000 after paying operating expenses for the past last year was shown by the directors' report at the annual meeting of the Manitoba Pool Elevator, Ltd., Oct. 19. Liquid working capital of the company is in excess of \$800,000. To reduce principal on terminal indebtedness \$56,000 was paid. Pool elevators now own three terminals at the head of the lakes, capacity 4,525,000 bus. During the past season the company operated 155 country elevators in Manitoba, with total receipts amounting to 18,035,921 bus., slightly more than 27 per cent of all deliveries in Manitoba.

Fort William, Ont.—For stealing a bag of wheat from the Bole Grain Co. a juvenile pleaded guilty Oct. 8, and was remanded one week for sentence.

COLORADO

Sterling, Colo.—The Welch Elevator Co. has installed a 20-ton 34 x 9 ft. Fairbanks truck scale.

Brighton, Colo.—The Ottosen Grain Co. recently installed a 20-ton 28 x 9 ft. truck scale, bot of Fairbanks, Morse & Co.

Eads, Colo.—The J. D. Infield Grain Co. recently completed work on a new building at its elevator, providing additional room for food storage and implements.

Hayden, Colo.—Charles M. Deaver is having the elevator he recently took over repaired and improved. It had been idle for many years. The Denver & Salt Lake railroad will run a side-track to the elevator. Boyd French, of Potter, is the manager.

ILLINOIS

Thawville, Ill.—G. H. West has purchased a new Soweigh Scale.

Greenville, Ill.—L. A. Junod has added a new Kelly Duplex Hammer Mill to his equipment.

Millbrook, Ill.—The Millbrook Farmers Elevator Co. has installed a 20-ton 24 x 9 ft. Fairbanks truck scale.

Adeline, Ill.—A new 10-ton scale is being installed at the S. C. Bartlett Co. elevator. Elmer Schultz is the manager.

Caledonia, Ill.—Ralston Bros. recently installed at their elevator a 20-ton 34 x 9 ft. truck scale, bot of Fairbanks, Morse & Co.

Dalton City, Ill.—The Farmers Grain Co. has installed a 20-ton 34 x 9 ft. truck scale, purchased from Fairbanks, Morse & Co.

Lawndale, Ill.—The north elevator here, recently bot by Verne Goodman, is being dismantled and the material hauled to Lincoln.

Chesterville (Lincoln p. o.), Ill.—The Chesterville Grain Co. has purchased a new 20-ton Soweigh Heavy Duty Motor Truck Scale.

Montezuma (Bedford p. o.), Ill.—The Montezuma elevator, leased by the Terminal Grain Co., is being improved, its foundation being made waterproof by coatings of rubber asphalt and burlap.

Farmer City, Ill.—Duane Crum was injured late Oct. 14 when a corn dump at the Weedman elevator fell on him. He was removed to St. Joseph's hospital, Bloomington, for treatment and observation.

McCall (Ferris p. o.), Ill.—The local elevator has been purchased from the Central National Bank of Peoria by Shirley Sharp, of Warsaw and is being remodeled. The plant is located along the T. P. & W. railroad tracks.

Monticello, Ill.—A. R. Tunks will remain as manager of the Monticello office, recently sold by the Bartlett Frazier Co. to Farroll Bros. of Chicago, and T. T. Mooney, operator for the last 12 years, also will remain at the office.

Genoa, Ill.—Merriman & Sons, Frank Merri-man, mgr., recently installed a new moisture tester for grain. The company has shipped over 75,000 bus. of barley this fall, the handling greatly expedited by the new moisture tester.

Reddick, Ill.—The Bartlett Frazier Co.'s local elevator has been sold to the Farmers Elevator Co. Kenneth Nielson, who has been in charge, will settle all open contracts of the former company. Mr. Nielson has purchased the O. J. Finnigan elevator at Blair.

Blair (Reddick p. o.), Ill.—Kenneth Nielsen, who operated the Bartlett Frazier Co. elevator at Reddick, has bot the O. J. Finnigan elevator and has opened it for business. A new Soweigh Scale has been installed. He will establish an office here but will continue to reside in Dwight.

Trenton, Ill.—Oliver Witt recently installed a Kelly Duplex Hammer Mill and a one-ton capacity motor driven feed mixer.

Chester, Ill.—Work was resumed at the H. C. Cole Milling Co. elevator project Oct. 5, following an agreement reached regarding labor difficulties which led to a walk-off Sept. 24.—P. J. P.

Decatur, Ill.—Headquarters for the soybean division of Spencer Kellogg & Sons were moved Oct. 1 to the company's Decatur plant. J. E. Johnson, head of the division, has moved from Chicago to Decatur. G. W. Sand continues to represent the company on the Chicago Board of Trade.

Danville, Ill.—Radio station WDAN, Danville, will soon broadcast grain market information and quotations from the James E. Bennett & Co. office here. This station will operate on 1,500 kilocycles, the indicated time of broadcasts to be at 9:30, 10:30 and 11:30 a. m., with the closing quotations at 2:30 p. m.

Jenkins (Kenney p. o.), Ill.—The Kenney Elevator Co. has installed motors and an electrically operated truck lift in its elevator here. This is the first time electrical power has been available at this point. This company has recently built a new driveway and installed a new shelter in its elevator at Kenney.—Kenney Elevator Co.

Ferris, Ill.—Shirley Sharp, of Warsaw, has purchased from the Central National Bank of Peoria the Ferris elevator on the T. P. & W. railroad tracks that has been idle for several years. Remodeling operations are in progress, included in the work being installation of a new platform scale, a motor driven lift to aid in unloading trucks and extensive concrete foundation work. It is expected to have the elevator in operation by Oct. 26.

Springfield, Ill.—Liable employers of Illinois must file third quarter wage and contribution reports with the Division of Unemployment Compensation not later than Oct. 31. The contribution payments amount to 2.7% of the total wages payable for the quarter. Excessive taxes may discourage enterprise and handicap industry, thereby putting more workers on relief, but the politicians do not care so long as they control the spending of the earnings of employers.

Warsaw, Ill.—The T. P. & W. railroad has filed suit in circuit court at Carthage for an injunction against the Farmers Grain & Supply Co. of Warsaw, seeking to restrain the elevator from building a grain loading dock at Warsaw, claiming riparian rights to the river property where the dock is under construction, and also that the elevator company did not get permission either from the T. P. & W. or the state of Illinois to build the dock. The railroad recently threatened to discontinue service into Warsaw if the city council co-operated with the grain company in building the dock.

CHICAGO NOTES

An advance of \$250 was recorded in the price of memberships in the Chicago Board of Trade, with transfers at \$2,600. Posted offers of certificates were at \$2,600 and highest bid at \$2,100.

John Roberts passed away Oct. 15 at his residence in Barrington. Altho inactive for several years past in the firm of Roberts & Oake, packers, he purchased a membership in the Board of Trade four years ago and traded in grain in a large way on his own account.

Fuller, Rodney & Redmond announce that Bernard W. Snow, well known crop expert, will become associated with them as of Nov. 1, in charge of crop news and estimates. Mr. Snow has occupied a similar position for many years with Bartlett Frazier Co., and prior to his entry into the field of private crop reporting, he filled the position of assistant chief of the division of crop estimates of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. His services in his new connection will continue and parallel the work he has been long engaged in and in which he has established an international reputation for accuracy and promptness.

Oct. 26 was set as date for the hearing on charges filed against the Chicago Board of Trade by Cargill, Inc., before the commodity exchange commission. Cargill brot charges that the exchange had violated the commodity exchange act after the expulsion from membership on the exchange of its subsidiary, the Cargill Grain Co. of Illinois. Jack W. Bain, agriculture department attorney, delegated by the commission as referee in the case, has authority to transfer the hearing to Chicago.

INDIANA

Paoli, Ind.—Cauble Flour & Feed Mill was destroyed by fire Sept. 16.

Earl Park, Ind.—The Garrison Grain Co. recently purchased a 20-ton 24 x 9 ft. Fairbanks truck scale.

Richmond, Ind.—Young's Feed Store has installed a motor driven, direct connected Blue Streak Hammer Mill.

Advance, Ind.—The Advance Grain Co. has installed a 15-ton 22 x 9 ft. truck scale, purchased from Fairbanks, Morse & Co.

Culver, Ind.—Culver Grain & Coal Co. has installed the large cleaner with motor and V drive bought from the Sidney Grain Machinery Co.

Whitestown, Ind.—The Kern & Kirtley Co. recently reorganized and will operate under the name of the Kirtley Grain Co., Inc., in the future.

Madison, Ind.—Jefferson County Farm Bureau has installed a motor driven, direct connected Blue Streak Hammer Mill and Blue Streak Mixer.

Aurora, Ind.—Aurora Flour & Feed Co. has changed its name to Dearborn Mills Co. and increased its capital stock to 250 shares of \$100 par value.

Graham (Washington R. F. D. 1), Ind.—The Graham Farms Elevator has installed a Randolph Oil Electric Grain Drier in its newly improved plant.

Bryant, Ind.—Geneva Milling & Grain Co. has added a new seed cleaning addition to its elevator; painted the elevator with aluminum, and is erecting a new coal shed.—A. E. L.

Romney, Ind.—Emery Chase, formerly manager of the grain company in Goldsmith for over three years, has accepted a position as manager of the Romney Grain Co., taking over his duties Nov. 1.

Kewanee, Ind.—The Standard Elvtr. Co. recently installed a new corn sheller, capacity 600 bus. per hour, and a new cleaner. The new machinery will enable the elevator to take care of 5,000 bus. per day.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Two new members have been added recently to the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, W. C. Smock & Co., of Yeoman, and the Nevada Grain & Supply Co. of Nevada, both new firms in the grain business.—Fred K. Sale, sec'y.

Sheridan, Ind.—The Wallace Grain Co. installed a new sheller, which will be operated in addition to the old one. A new revolving screen cleaner was also added. In addition to two shellers, this elevator now is equipped with two 40-h. p. hammer mills.—A. E. L.

Frankton, Ind.—Farmers Grain & Coal Co. has added a second feed mixer; several new motors have been installed, doing away with rope drive transmission to cupola, and a complete rigid conduit lighting system and new warehouse have been installed.—A. E. L.

Lebanon, Ind.—Grain dealers in the territory adjacent to Lebanon have organized, already having held two group meetings. E. J. Mendenhall of Sheridan was elected pres.; Edward McGill of Lebanon will serve as sec'y. At the organization meeting Oct. 12 the main topic of discussion was the charge for trucking grain to the elevators. A uniform charge of 1c per bu. for oats and 2c per bu. on corn, wheat and soybeans is being charged, such charge being paid by the producer. Monthly meetings will be held by the organization regularly hereafter.

Hobbs, Ind.—F. M. Ackels is replacing his diesel engine with a new and larger one and installing a 3-ton Burton Mixer in addition to other improvements to his plant.—A. E. L.

Peru, Ind.—Thru due caution exercised by the employees in the office of the Peru Grain & Coal Co., William Dadds of Peru and Orval Thornton of Frankfort were apprehended Oct. 15 when the latter attempted to cash a \$28 check on the scheme which Indiana Grain Dealer's Ass'n members have been warned about. Thornton, dressed as a farmer, ordered a bag of hog feed and presented the check. David Jackley, manager of the company, detained the stranger until the local police was summoned, and his arrest followed. His confederate was in a parked automobile about a block distant, and he, too, was arrested. Their trial was held Oct. 20 and Dadds was sentenced to two to fourteen years in the state prison for forgery, and Thornton was sent to the state farm for from one to five years, for issuing a fraudulent check.—Fred K. Sale, sec'y Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n.

IOWA

Mediapolis, Ia.—An addition is being built on the Wright Grain Co. elevator here.

Farragut, Ia.—The Farmers Co-operative Co. recently installed a new cleaner at its local elevator.

Riverside, Ia.—Piper Grain & Milling Co. elevator will be used for soybean storage this winter.

Tipton, Ia.—A branch office and feed store has been started here by the Wilton Grain Co., with Lloyd Kallenburger as manager.

Everly, Ia.—The Hunting Elvtr. Co. entertained its customers and friends at its second annual party the evening of Oct. 14.

Greene, Ia.—The Farmers Inc. Co-operative Society's local elevator is being covered with galvanized iron by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Kelley, Ia.—The Kelley Grain Co. has installed a 43-ft. well casing for a loading spout which replaces an air loader. George Todd Construction Co. had the contract.

Eagle Grove, Ia.—John Rod has leased the Jones Feed Mill, taking possession Oct. 1. Keith Richards will assist him with the work at the mill and the Goldfield Hatchery.

Des Moines, Ia.—A. J. Arends, for several years in charge of the Crowell Elvtr. Co. elevator at Winside, is now manager of the Farson Lumber & Grain Co. elevator here.

Goldfield, Ia.—John Rod, who has managed the Goldfield hatchery the past two seasons, has purchased the Jones Feed Store and grinding business, taking possession Oct. 1.

Shellsburg, Ia.—Fred Walker, who for many years was in charge of the old Bowe flour mill on Bear Creek east of Shellsburg, died at his home in Los Angeles, Cal.—L. A. G.

Boone, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. recently installed a new 75-h.p. hammer mill and made several changes at its mill, the work being done by the George Todd Construction Co.

Alden, Ia.—C. E. Jones, who operated the Farmers South Elevator at Alden for a number of years, died in Union Grove, Wis., following an operation for acute appendicitis.—L. A. G.

Vincent, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is installing a new steel pan, new belt and Calumet Cups and a Strong-Scott Head Drive at its elevator, the George Todd Construction Co. doing the work.

Blencoe, Ia.—Fire which destroyed the B. C. Christopher Elvtr. Co. elevator here, Oct. 21, caused damage estimated at \$17,500. It was reported that 18,000 bus. of wheat and 12,000 bus. of corn were destroyed.—L. A. G.

Lisbon, Ia.—Wayne Bolman, of Clinton who has been with the Honeynead Products Co. for a year, has been made manager at the Lisbon Elevator and will be in charge of the local operations of the Honeynead company.

Sioux City, Ia.—All officers of the Sioux City Grain Exchange were re-elected recently at a meeting of the board of directors. They are: J. C. Mullaney, pres.; C. E. McDonald, vice-pres.; A. D. Doherty, treas., and W. H. Marriott, sec'y.

Garner, Ia.—Hilary Greimann purchased the Garner Roller mills from William Quilling and sister and has taken possession. Ross Utt, who has been assistant at the well equipped mill will remain in that capacity. Mr. Quilling has purchased a mill at Onawa.—L. A. G.

Goodell, Ia.—W. H. Hubbard plans to rebuild the elevator of the Hubbard Grain Co., Inc., which burned Oct. 4.

Hedrick, Ia.—The Square Deal Milling Co. has been sold by W. I. Miller to Howard Williams, a produce dealer of Hedrick, who took immediate possession, carrying on the same name. Some remodeling was done to accommodate the produce business.

McCallisburg, Ia.—Construction work on the new 5,000-bu. corn crib at the Wilder Elevator is nearing completion. The structure is fire-proof, of tile block, 20 ft. in diameter and rises to a height of about 35 ft. C. R. Stone is manager of the plant.

Lincoln, Ia.—Joseph Olson, who had been employed as clerk in the Rake, Ia., M. J. Erdhal department store, has been hired as manager of the Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co. elevator replacing Frank Hesselthal, who has been manager for several years.—L. A. G.

New motor trucks were installed recently by Fairbanks, Morse & Co. for the following Iowa firms: Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co., Armstrong; Clark Brown Grain Co., Bondurant; Farmers Co-operative Co., Creston; Farmers Grain & Lbr. Co., Dows; Piper Grain & Milling Co., Fairfax.

Odeboldt, Ia.—The Acme Feeds Corporation of Forest Park, Ill., has been made defendant in a suit for \$2,999 damages alleging libel in claiming \$2,037.40 for feeds consigned to Frank F. Filer, deceased, and Clara J. Filer, plaintiff, and said to have been delivered to the Premier Hatchery Co.

Muscatine, Ia.—The city council raised the limit on 10c weighing over city scales from five to six tons, thus enabling many trucks coming in just over the five-ton mark to weigh for 10c, whereas under the former rates they would pay 20c. The remainder of the rate schedule will continue the same.

Easterville, Ia.—Lloyd E. Stockdale, a member of the Stockdale Grain & Insurance Co., was critically injured Oct. 10, when his automobile and a loaded gravel truck collided five miles southeast of here. He was taken to the Coleman hospital. Mrs. Stockdale, with him, was less seriously injured.

Alta, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. & Supply Co. is sponsoring a 5-ear corn contest during October, the winners to be given a free trip, with all expenses paid, to the National Corn husking contest to be held near Sioux Falls Nov. 3. Edgar Schuelke is manager of the elevator and in charge of contest details.

Cedar Falls, Ia.—The North Central district meeting of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Iowa was held here the evening of Oct. 21. Don Edison, Fort Dodge, sec'y of the ass'n, was in charge of the program. Following a dinner at 7 p. m. there were talks and discussions on grain grading and grain handling.

Conrad, Ia.—The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, in a petition filed in district court, asks a claim of \$212.80, plus interest and costs, from Belz Bros. elevator, because of purchase by the elevator of corn from Fred Boone when the corn was encumbered by a landlord's lien of the plaintiff.

Mt. Pleasant, Ia.—Harold Hollingsworth was injured in an accident at the A. D. Hayes Co. elevator the afternoon of Oct. 13, receiving cuts about the head and a back injury. He was unable to recall how the accident occurred when he staggered from the elevator where he had been working into the mill where fellow workmen were.

Williamsburg, Ia.—Winborn's Hatchery & Produce Co. is continuing improvements of the elevator recently purchased at the depot, with understructure and general overhauling. Plans include a new roof as well as other needed improvements to adequately equip the building for the storage of large quantities of feed. The special brands of the line of Winborn feeds will be prepared and distributed from Montezuma and Victor as well as thru the local store.

Holland, Ia.—The Jerry Peters Elevator bot 47,300 bus. of corn during the week Sept. 24-Oct. 1, inclusive, probably the biggest corn week any elevator has had in the county for many years. There were 37,400 bus. delivered and shipped during the week, Sept. 29 being the biggest day, when 10,947 bus. were weighed and unloaded at the elevator. It was all brot by trucks; had it been in wagons, as it was several years ago, it would have been 202 wagon loads, more loads than could be handled by any one elevator in a day.

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Dysart, Ia.—Four belts for the engine at the Whitney elevator were destroyed by fire Oct. 11 when belts slipping on an overheated motor caused them to burst into flame. The boys who discovered the fire first turned in the alarm, then proceeded to carry out the belts before further damage was done. Chemical extinguishers were sufficient to put out the fire.

Lone Tree, Ia.—A new office and scale is being erected for the Farmers Exchange, to replace the office building heretofore in use. The new building is being built on the south end of the feed warehouse, to be 16 x 29 ft., with new scale pit and 24-ft. platform scale on the south of the structure. The frame structure will be covered with asbestos siding.

Ottumwa, Ia.—Fire of undetermined origin wrecked the interior of the Spry Bros. Grain Co. building the night of Oct. 19. G. F. Spry, mgr., estimated the loss at \$15,000, covered by insurance. Included in the loss were several carloads of flour, a quantity of seeds, various grains and potatoes. The company had been in business at this location for 32 years.

Walcott, Ia.—Mrs. Tillie Maack, 67, wife of Louis Maack and mother of Rolland Maack, both members of Stockdale & Maack Co., passed away Oct. 14, following an illness of several months. Following their marriage in 1897, Mr. and Mrs. Maack resided for a time at Lake Park, moving later to Harris, where Mr. Maack engaged in the grain business until 1904, when they moved to Walcott.

Hedrick, Ia.—Howard Williams of the Williams Produce Co. purchased the Square Deal Milling Co. from W. I. Miller, who recently bot an interest in the Des Moines Co-operative Seed Co., Inc., and has moved to Des Moines. Mr. Williams will continue to operate the Williams Produce Co., occupying the front rooms at the mill. Necessary alterations to accommodate the company have been made.

Davenport, Ia.—Elevator managers of Scott county met Oct. 15 with the county commodity loan inspectors in the offices of the Scott county farm bureau to discuss the procedure to be followed in handling the 1937 sealed corn which will be turned over to the government. Nearly every elevator in the county was represented. All the corn turned over is to be handled thru local elevators. The local community inspectors are awaiting arrival of form blanks necessary before corn resealing begins in the county.

Nevada, Ia.—C. L. Gifford, manager of the Clark Brown Grain Co., recently called in all his elevator men for a conference relative to handling sealed corn. The Nevada office will be the clearing house for all transactions. Attending the conference were Elmore Reitz, Nevada elevator; Willard Donaldson, of Fernald; Lyle Pully, Mingo; Bennie Toot, Valeria; Ernest McIntosh and Mrs. Velma Effnor, Bondurant; Harry Smith, Minburn; Tom McClune and Helen Norgren, Rippey; Lloyd Sills, Payton; Orlin Brown, Angus; and Chas. Peck of Lena.

Dubuque, Ia.—W. H. Holliday, administrator of the United States Warehouse Act in the Omaha District, in a conference here Oct. 18, with John Kerper, chairman of the Dock Board; S. G. Creswick, director of the Traffic Ass'n; and Clifford C. Simpson, sec'y of the Chamber of Commerce, asserted that Dubuque should be an ideal location for a grain elevator. The meeting had been arranged by Sec'y of Agri. Henry Wallace. As a result of the vast amount of grain being shipped abroad from river ports, the com'te has been working quietly on the project for several weeks.

KANSAS

Perry, Kan.—Dick Bros. recently installed a new corn sheller, a new cleaner and a new hammer mill.

Waterville, Kan.—The Blue Valley Grain Co. is building a 10 x 20 ft. addition behind its present office, enlarging the feed department.

Marysville, Kan.—The Geiger Grain Co.'s elevators at Marysville and Carden (Marysville p. o.) are being operated by the Continental Grain Co.

Republic, Kan.—The E. L. Rickel Grain Co. has installed an electric magnetic box that traps tramp metal mixed in grain entering the hammer mill.

Logan, Kan.—Frank Becker sold the Logan Elevator to the Eberhardt & Simpson Grain Co. of Salina and the new owners are now in possession. Mr. Becker built the elevator in 1931, operating it until the recent sale.

Bucyrus, Kan.—Thieves recently raided the Blaker Lumber & Grain Co. offices and escaped with loot valued at \$350, taking also a 1935 Packard sedan.

Montezuma, Kan.—The W. H. Niemier Elevator burned Oct. 11, the blaze starting in the cupola. The plant was built in 1929. V. D. Thomas is the manager.

Shaffer, Kan.—The Kansas Grain Co. elevator has been closed and Philip Foos, who had been employed by the company since harvest, has moved with his family to Great Bend, where he is employed.

Geneseo, Kan.—The Geneseo Farmers Co-operative Union is making some improvements and changes to accommodate its rapidly increasing oil and gas business. The latter business and the grain business are both managed by Roy A. Johnson.

Baileyville, Kan.—Fred Forst recently sold his local elevator and grain company to the Eberhardt & Simpson Grain Co. of Salina. The business will be operated under the name of The Baileyville Grain Co. under its present management of Wallace Backman.

Frankfort, Kan.—Simpson Bros., well known grain men of Salina and Springfield, Mo., purchased the Forst Grain Co., which has been operated here by Fred Forst for the last five years, and will operate the elevator and grain business here under the name of the Frankfort Grain Co. The same personnel will be employed, with H. J. Gudenkauf as manager. The new owners, Duke Simpson and Grover Simpson, reside at Springfield and Salina respectively.

Dodge City, Kan.—New members enrolled by the Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n recently include the following: Bloom Co-op. Exchange, Bloom; Penokee Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n, Penokee; H. W. Skinner Grain & Lumber Co., Medicine Lodge; Herndon Equity Union Exchange, Herndon; Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n, Everest; Farmers Union Elevator, Dennison; the Craig Grain Co., Wichita; Beaver Valley Roller Mills, Herndon; C. C. Brown & Sons, Oberlin.—J. F. Moyer, sec'y.

Chanute, Kan.—The former S. E. Null Feed & Produce Co., now owned by the American Butter Co., which was managed by S. E. Null, has changed its name to the Ranger Milling Co. and will be managed by C. F. Shaw, formerly of Galesburg. The Ranger Milling Co. will manufacture and handle two complete lines of poultry, hog and cow feed, Mr. Shaw said. Additional men will be employed at the mill and production will go forward on a large scale. The mill will continue to do custom grinding and carry a complete line of all mill feeds.

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KENTUCKY

Owensboro, Ky.—Amended articles of incorporation have been filed by the Anglo Sweet Feed Mill, capitalized at \$20,000. The incorporators were Cecil Dodd, M. E. Rushing and Frank C. Miller.—A. W. W.

MICHIGAN

Plymouth, Mich.—The Plymouth Elvtr. Co. recently installed a 20-ton 20 x 9 ft. scale, bot from Fairbanks, Morse & Co.

Center Line, Mich.—The Lazoen Hay & Feed Co. moved into its new 62 x 100 ft. building and held its grand opening Oct. 8.

Owosso, Mich.—L. W. Todd of the Albert Todd Co. was elected president of the Michigan Bean Shippers Ass'n at its recent convention.

New Haven, Mich.—The New Haven Farmers Elevator is building a 38 x 40 ft. addition to its feed mill, to cost approximately \$2,500. Russell Kendrick is manager of the elevator.

Lawton, Mich.—Marion Dorman, who has been manager of the Safe-Way feed store, has opened a store of his own and has installed feed grinding machinery and will handle stock feed of all kinds.

Coloma, Mich.—Roger Carter will conduct the business of the firm of Carter & Prillwitz in the future, Mr. Prillwitz having withdrawn from the firm. Mr. Carter will continue to carry grain, hay, feeds, and other lines heretofore handled.

Jackson, Mich.—We have promoted Roy Van Etten to plant superintendency of McLaughlin, Ward & Co., a 41-year-old grain, bean, feed and seed concern at Jackson. Mr. Van Etten will have complete charge of the processing operations of the plant and of the large fleet of motor trucks that the company operates thruout the neighboring states.—A. L. Ward, pres., gen'l mgr., McLaughlin, Ward & Co.

Leslie, Mich.—Achard L. Ward, president of McLaughlin, Ward & Co., with headquarters at Jackson, Mich., announces that Ivan Franz has completed his training course at the home office and has been appointed manager of the company's local plant, operated under the name of the Leslie Grain & Produce Co., taking up his duties Nov. 1, and will be actively in charge of the operation of the plant, specializing in the purchase of beans, grain and clover seed. New bean processing equipment is being installed at the 36-year-old plant and, with the modernization of the feed plant last year, Mr. Franz promises to make an excellent showing.

Merrill, Mich.—Fire destroyed the 30 x 130 ft. frame Michigan Bean Co. elevator early the morning of Oct. 14, burning 25,000 bus. of grain and beans, a quantity of seed, feed, fertilizer, flour, and twine, and resulting in a loss of approximately \$50,000, covered by insurance. The fire is believed to have been caused by an overheated electric motor in the cupola. A crew had worked until 11 o'clock that night at the elevator, and the alarm was given at 4:30 a. m., when smoke was seen. Construction has just been started on a 30 x 125-ft. warehouse adjoining the elevator and a new 15-ton 22 x 9 ft. truck scale purchased of Fairbanks, Morse & Co. These building operations were ordered suspended, according to Albert L. Riedel, the company's president, who stated another elevator, probably larger than the one that burned, will be built on the site. Richard T. Walsh is branch manager. The company has announced that farmers near Merrill may take their grain and beans to other elevators thru a station to be established here.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—Discontinuance of the grain and bean inspection department of the Ass'n of Commerce has been recommended by the department com'te, presented to the board of directors Oct. 11, the action taken because the state has taken over the compulsory inspection of all Michigan beans shipped, requiring inspection by its own inspectors and not naming the local inspector to carry it on, and because the federal government has withdrawn support and the license of the Ass'n's inspector, E. W. McEachron. These conditions did not affect grain inspection but it was said that this division does not provide sufficient revenue to finance the department. The com'te recommended that McEachron apply for an individual license for grain inspection and that he carry on privately, offering him the use of the laboratory equipment. The department was started in 1918. Minor Walton, chairman of the department and as such a director of the ass'n, resigned both offices.

Portland, Mich.—The Portland Elvtr. Co. closed its feed department for a short time during the installation of a new hammer mill and ear corn crusher. The new equipment will greatly increase efficiency and capacity of the elevator's grinding department.

Dundee, Mich.—Gene Reel, local manager of the Denver Alfalfa Milling & Products Co., gave an interesting and instructive talk on the dehydrating process now used by the company at its alfalfa mill, as well as a detailed method of raising and grading of alfalfa.

Coral, Mich.—John Lavender & Son, managers of the Trufant Farm Buro, have purchased the Coral elevator of W. L. Jones, receiver for the State Bank of Montcalm County, and will operate it in conjunction with the bureau. Wayne Lavender will be in charge of the local business.

MINNESOTA

Roseau, Minn.—Olaf Holdahl, 67, who founded the Roseau Milling Co., died recently.

Ruthon, Minn.—The Farmers Co-operative Ass'n is installing a second feed grinder in its plant.

Olivia, Minn.—The Windhorst Estate has installed a new Howell Steel Boot Pan in its grain elevator.

Lindstrom, Minn.—Lindstrom Milling Co. has installed a 20-ton 24 x 9 ft. Fairbanks Motor Truck Scale.

Renville, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. recently installed a set of Howell Improved Sectional Steel Dump Grates.

Walnut Grove, Minn.—Swoffer & Swoffer recently installed a Winters Auxiliary type Pneumatic Truck Lift in its elevator.

Duluth, Minn.—Otto F. Bast of the Bast Grain Co., Minneapolis, has made application for membership in the Duluth Board of Trade.—F. G. C.

Truman, Minn.—Truman Farmers Elvtr. Co. recently installed a 15-ton 30 x 9 ft. motor truck scale, purchased from Fairbanks, Morse & Co.

Moorhead, Minn.—H. L. Landblom, 63, seed and grain dealer and Fargo-Moorhead resident more than 50 years, died Oct. 8 in a Moorhead hospital.

North Branch, Minn.—A new wheat cleaning machine has been installed in the North Branch Milling Co. plant here. Equipment for making a darker rye flour has been added also.

Wells, Minn.—The Well Farmers Elvtr. Co. will erect a building to be used as a feed mill just south of the main elevator building. The structure will be 40 x 60 ft., with full basement.

Faribault, Minn.—The Trading Post, a feed business, has opened on Second St. and First Ave., where a line of feeds will be handled and a complete grinding and mixing service conducted. C. L. Davis, formerly of Princeton, Minn., is the manager.

Lawndale, Minn.—The Farmers Grain & Mercantile Co. is having its two grain elevators here joined together as one unit. The north elevator is being moved down to the one that was remodeled earlier in the season and a warehouse will be built between the two. The J. H. Fisch Co. has the contract for the work.

Grand Forks, Minn.—The Farmers Co-operative Marketing Ass'n has amended its articles of incorporation to permit the maintenance and operation of one or more grain elevators and potato warehouses and handle side lines under the Minnesota co-operative law.

Dassel, Minn.—The Interstate Seed & Grain Co. has awarded contract to the T. E. Ibberson Co. for the erection of additional seed storage to its plant here. Bins and seed cleaning equipment will be provided for processing seeds. The work is now in progress.

Cannon Falls, Minn.—A new feed mill has been completed here for the Cannon Falls Farmers Elvtr. Co. The equipment consists of a corn sheller, a cob crusher, a Strong-Scott one-ton Mixer and a Strong-Scott Pneumatic Mill. The T. E. Ibberson Co. had the contract.

Redwood Falls, Minn.—Elmer Fluegge, of New Ulm, has taken over the management of the new elevator recently completed for the Eagle Roller Mill Co. This elevator and feed mill, built by T. E. Ibberson Co., has three legs, hammer mill, Strong-Scott Pneumatic type Attrition Mill and man lift. A full basement is under the entire plant, the whole structure covered with galvanized iron.

Winona, Minn.—Work has been started on 12 reinforced concrete tanks for the Froedtert Grain & Malting Co., which will provide additional storage for 750,000 bus. of barley. A receiving pit, track scale and leg will also be installed by John S. Metcalf Co., who designed and will construct the tanks. Above the tanks will be one large receiving belt and in the basement two shipping belts with one cross belt.

Pine Island, Minn.—The Pine Island Farmers Elvtr. Co. has awarded contract for the erection of a complete feed mill building along with warehouse and display rooms to the T. E. Ibberson Co. The mill will be fitted with a huller attrition mill, a hammer mill, a corn cutter and a cracked corn grader. Two legs will be provided for receiving grains to be processed and Ibberson standard fittings will be used. A one-ton Strong-Scott mixer will be installed and motors will be used thruout the plant. A full basement will be provided under the mill building and the building will be served by cross spouting from the main elevator. A special driveway will be built at the mill for serving the trade. The whole plant, including the warehouse, will be covered with galvanized iron.

Elmore, Minn.—Contract to build a new feed mill, warehouse, store and driveway for the Farmers Elevator Co. has been let to the T. E. Ibberson Co. The feed mill will have 11 bins and will be fitted with machinery for processing feeds. A new Strong-Scott one-ton Mixer and a Strong-Scott Pneumatic type Attrition Mill, with two 30-h.p. motors, cob crusher, corn cracker and grader, will be a part of the equipment. Ibberson standard fittings will be used. The building will have various legs for the handling of grain to and from the bins and machines. A driveway for serving the trade, as well as a store and warehouse, will be built. A full basement will be provided under the mill building, the whole structure covered with galvanized iron, and erected adjacent to the present elevator.

Hutchinson, Minn.—Peter Hanson, 71, manager of the Farmers Co-operative elevator here for many years, died recently as the result of injuries received in an automobile accident.

Porter, Minn.—An addition to the present feed processing plant of the Eagle Roller Mill will be built and a one-ton Strong-Scott Mixer added to the mill's equipment. T. E. Ibberson Co. will do the work.

Lucan, Minn.—A modern feed mill is being built here for the Eagle Roller Mill Co., to be fitted with a new attrition mill, legs and bins. Motor equipment will be used thruout the plant, the structure to be covered with galvanized iron. T. E. Ibberson Co. has the contract.

Foley, Minn.—With the recent leasing of the Foley Mill & Elvtr. Co. by the Johnson interests of Minneapolis to Clarence Johnson and Joseph Grow, as announced in the last issue of the Journals, O. W. Peterman, one of the oldest business men of Foley, identified with the milling business here since 1899, retired from the mill. He will take a vacation before announcing his future plans.

Stewartville, Minn.—The 30,000-bu. elevator being built here by the Farmers Elvtr. Co., Inc., contract for which was let to the T. E. Ibberson Co., replacing the one recently lost by fire, will be equipped with two legs and a distributing spout; a 20-ton scale fitted with Strong-Scott dumps for receiving; a 2,250-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale for shipping grain; a 72-in. cleaner and an oat huller to be installed on the workfloor. Along side of the elevator will be located a large warehouse for the storage of seed products, and a 30,000-bu. concrete tank for the storage of grain served from the main elevator. An office, with display windows and fireproof vault and a testing room, especially equipped, will be in a building 50 ft. long, heated with stokered furnace and adjacent to the elevator driveway. The entire yard surrounding is paved. The power thruout the plant will be furnished with motors. The Frasier-Riach Electric Co. has the contract for the electrical work. A 10-ton scale for retailing will be located in a special driveway. A feed mill building, 50 x 60 ft., with basement, for the processing of feeds, is being built, detached from the elevator, and with two driveways. The mill will be provided with two legs, a mixer, an attrition mill with two 30-h.p. motors, a corn cracker, a cob crusher and a grader. A Strong-Scott Blower System will be used in connection with this feed mill. A manlift will be provided in the mill building and Ibberson special feed bin fittings will be used thruout the plant. Motors will be used on all the equipment. A large warehouse for the storage of feeds will be provided and a coal shed will be built for storage and retail purposes. The whole structure will be covered with galvanized iron.

MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

Robert S. Stephens, a member of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce for 40 years, died Oct. 5. He had been a resident of Minneapolis 58 years.

General Mills, Inc., has awarded a \$45,000 contract for an addition to its Minneapolis research laboratory and experimental plant. Plans call for a \$30,000 two-story addition to the laboratory proper and \$15,000 for enlarging the office where research records are kept. August Cederstrand Co. has the contract and work will be finished next winter.

Losses in the collapse of S. W. Gongoll & Co., an investment firm not a member of any grain exchange, have been set at \$4,000,000. The company was forced into receivership last September by the county attorney. Approximately 3,500 persons had turned over to it sums ranging from a few dollars to \$20,000. The largest creditor listed was E. C. Noll, Minneapolis, grain supervisor for the federal bureau of agricultural economics, who had investments of \$29,000. No assets were listed for the firm, Gongoll having until Oct. 31 to file schedules showing what assets, if any, his firm possesses.

Walter H. Mills was elected president of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce at the recent election. Other officers elected were J. A. Hull, first vice-pres.; E. S. Ferguson, second vice-pres.; E. J. Grimes, senior director, and J. T. Culhane, director. Other directors elected were A. M. Howard, W. F. Dalrymple, E. H. Mirick and H. H. Tearse. Directors whose terms carry over are O. F. Bast, F. Peavey, Heffelfinger, W. A. Howard and M. R. Devaney. J. H. Stadon and C. E. Hixon were re-elected members of the board of arbitration, and E. L. Doherty and M. W. Smith members of the board of appeals. The new officers took office Oct. 17.

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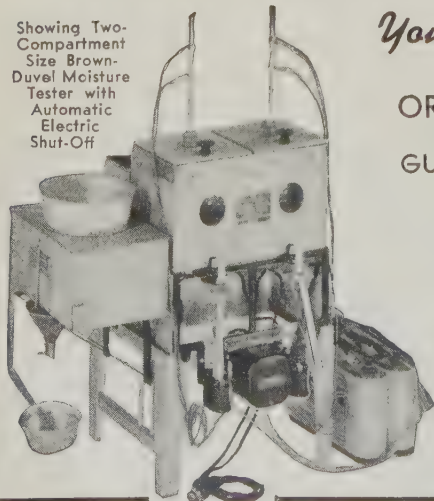
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The Cream of Wheat Corp. of Minneapolis was awarded \$3,946.80 in a suit to recover processing taxes paid the Mountridge Milling Co. of Mountridge, Kan., under the invalidated triple A farm act.

Mary Louise McCrea, 28, daughter of O. A. McCrea, manager of the feed department of the Pillsbury Flour Mills Co., was killed instantly on Oct. 13 when the automobile in which she was a passenger crashed into a tree.

The Minneapolis chapter of the Society of Grain Elevators Superintendents held an especially enjoyable and interesting meeting late afternoon and evening of Sept. 27, when a program of monthly dinner meetings was inaugurated. Strong-Scott Mfg. Co. was host to the grain men, who, after an inspection tour of the plant, enjoyed a "Dutch lunch," followed by a talk by H. Hardman, head of the R.F.C. in the northwest.

MISSOURI

Paris, Mo.—James Young has installed a one-ton capacity Kelly Duplex Feed Mixer with motor drive.

Montrose, Mo.—The Montrose Farmers Co-operative Ass'n recently bot of Fairbanks, Morse & Co. a 15-ton truck scale.

Kansas City, Mo.—Luke J. Byrne is now associated with the Klecan Grain Co. in its local office in the Board of Trade building.

Alma, Mo.—The Alma Farmers Elevator Co. recently installed a 15-ton 34 x 9-ft. motor truck scale, bot of Fairbanks, Morse & Co.

St. Louis, Mo.—P. S. Wilson, who had been in charge of liquidating various items for the Commonwealth Flour Mills, Inc., after the main properties had been sold to the Continental Grain Co. several months ago, is now associated with the J. F. Imbs Milling Co.—P. J. P.

St. Louis, Mo.—A hot-air furnace using oil for fuel is displacing the steam boilers in the Brooklyn street elevator of the Plant Milling Co. Langenberg Bros. Grain Co. will continue to operate thru this elevator. The work is being done by H. G. Onstad.

Higginsville, Mo.—If dealers have an opportunity they should make it a point to see their representative and ask him his opinion in regard to a law regulating the itinerant trucker. It will be much easier to get an expression before the election than after. Also contact the senator.—A. H. Meinershagen, sec'y, Missouri Grain, Feed & Millers Ass'n.

St. Louis, Mo.—C. H. Williamson & Co., a newly organized firm, is taking over the mill feed business in cash and futures at St. Louis conducted by Bartlett Frazier Co. as of Oct. 31. Mr. Williamson has been associated with the latter firm for several years as manager of the St. Louis office and is well qualified to conduct the business, widely known, with hosts of friends in the feed trade.

Hannibal, Mo.—The city council, after hearing protests from a delegation of 150 railroad men, Oct. 3 tabled a proposal to lease city-owned land between the C. B. & Q. and Wabash lines and North and Hill sts., as the site of an elevator for grain which would be shipped chiefly by river barge. F. T. Jacobi sought to lease the tract for \$100 a year for a 30-year period. Mayor A. J. Mulvihill expressed the belief the council had no right to grant a 30-year lease.—P. J. P.

MONTANA

Big Sandy, Mont.—A new 20-ton 26-ft. scale in the International Elevator Co. has been installed by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

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Redstone, Mont.—A 20 ton 26 ft. Soweigh Scale has been installed for the Imperial Elevator Co. by the Hogenson Construction Co.

Reserve, Mont.—A 20 ton 26 ft. Fairbanks Scale has been installed and new driveway built at the Occident Elevator Co.'s plant by the Hogenson Construction Co.

Hinsdale, Mont.—The Imperial Elevator Co. has improved its local plant by the installation of a 20-ton 26 ft. Soweigh Scale, Winter Head Drive and Calumet Cups and motorization of the plant. The work was done by the Hogenson Construction Co.

Montana elevators of the St. Anthony & Dakota Elevators located at Saco, Malta, Zurich, Fresno, Rudyard, Chester, Lothair, Devon, Vandalia, Wagner, Chinook, Kremlin, Inverness, Tiber, Galata and Cut Bank have recently been repaired by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Occident Elevator Co.'s plants at Brockton, Culbertson, Miles City and Circle, Mont., have been improved by installation of new equipment, Scott Air Lifts being installed at the first three plants, a 100-bu. hopper scale at the Miles City and a Winter Head Drive, belt and Calumet Cups at Circle. Work was done by the Hogenson Construction Co.

NEBRASKA

Avoca, Neb.—The Marquardt Grain Co. is giving its two local elevators a new coat of paint.

Weeping Water, Neb.—Farmers Grain & Supply Co. has given its elevator a coat of aluminum paint and a new roof.

Sidney, Neb.—Sidney Elevator Co. has installed a 20-ton 34x9 ft. motor truck scale, purchased from Fairbanks, Morse & Co.

Filley, Neb.—The Farmers Co-operative Elevator Co. recently installed a new 15-ton 22x9 ft. truck scale, purchased from Fairbanks, Morse & Co.

Bladen, Neb.—The Bladen Grain Co. has closed its local elevator. C. W. Boom has been manager of the plant. It is expected the elevator will reopen next season.

Tangeman (Talmage p. o.), Neb.—Harvey Peterson, manager of the Farmers Union Co-operative Ass'n elevator, and Miss Edna Juilfs were married Oct. 1 at Beatrice.

Lincoln, Neb.—Fire, believed to have been caused by sparks from a nearby incinerator, did \$5,000 damage at the Grothe Milling Co. Oct. 17, partially covered by insurance. W. H. Grothe is company manager.

Chappell, Neb.—Lewis J. Kring has been transferred by the Lexington Mill & Elevator Co. from its Arnold plant, of which he has been manager for the last six years, to manage the company's local elevator.

Arnold, Neb.—Herman Nelson succeeds Lewis J. Kring as manager of the Lexington Mill & Elevator Co.'s local elevator. He has been employed at the plant for several years. Mr. Kring was transferred to the company's plant at Chappell.

Winside, Neb.—C. E. Needham is new manager at the Crowell Elevator Co. elevator. He will continue his coal and feed business, having his office in the former Needham Bros. building. He replaces A. J. Arends at the elevator, Mr. Arends going to Des Moines, Ia. During July the Needham Bros. sold their elevator to the Crowell Elevator Co. of Omaha.

Bertrand, Neb.—Bertrand claims to have in its midst the youngest and oldest elevator managers in the state. Wayne Yowell, manager of the Yowell Grain Co., is 23 years old, coming here from Curtis where his father managed an elevator. W. M. "Bill" Bruce, owner and manager of the Bruce elevator, is 84 years old and has lived here the greater part of his life.

OMAHA LETTER

The Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n will hold its tenth annual convention at the Hotel Fontenelle, Omaha, Thursday, Oct. 27. Main topics for discussion are the laws regulating common and contract carriers and itinerant merchants truck; the mortgage lien on crops and the legal 10 days free storage of grain. R. B. Bowden, St. Louis, executive vice-pres. of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n, who represented the grain dealers at Washington during the last Congress, will give the principal address at the banquet in the evening. John S. Hedelund of the United Grain Co., Omaha, will act as toast-

EUROPE breathing easier—but
—more trouble likely any
time. And now -- democracies
should be "up and at it" —
arm "to the teeth" — and tell the
world. If America had promptly
told the Kaiser what she would
do — no World War. But she
dilly-dallied -- why muss around
again until too late? If we want
peace — let the saber-rattling
dictators know where America
stands — just what America
will do — and there'll be no
war.

LOWELL HOIT & CO.

master. O. F. Bast, president of the National Ass'n, will be in attendance. George Stites of Union is president of the Nebraska Ass'n.

Two and one-half million bus. of Iowa corn, soon to be taken over by the government from farmers who have obtained 50c loans on each bushel, will be stored in the Omaha and Council Bluffs terminal elevators according to information emanating from the Chicago office of the C.C.C.

Bartlett Frazier & Co. have turned over the commission business of its Omaha branch to James E. Bennett & Co. of Chicago, the latter taking possession Oct. 1. Bennett & Co.'s affiliation with the Taylor Grain Co., wire connections it has had for some time, will continue. C. W. Hinzle will be floor representative and other employees of the Bartlett Frazier & Co. were taken over by Bennett & Co. George W. Updike is Bennett customer representative here.

Council Bluffs, Ia.—The Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. of Minneapolis has leased the 2,500,000-bu. grain elevator on the C. B. & Q. Railroad formerly operated by Bartlett Frazier Co., taking possession Oct. 15. The Minneapolis company has also taken over the elevator office and employees of the Bartlett Frazier Co. in Omaha as of the above date, and J. G. Oertel, the latter company's manager at Omaha and formerly of Burlington, Ia., will continue as manager of the Omaha office and the Council Bluffs elevator for Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

NEW ENGLAND

Derry, N. H.—The H. D. Woods Grain Store has been incorporated and is now under the management of Leon A. Whitney. The new company will be known as the H. D. Woods Co., Inc.

NEW JERSEY

Clayville, N. J.—S. C. Gref, formerly associated with the Griffith Street Feed & Grain, Inc., has opened a feed store here.

Mt. Holly, N. J.—Allen M. Fennimore, 69, in the grain and feed business for more than 30 years, died suddenly at his home of a heart affliction on Sept. 9.

NEW MEXICO

Clovis, N. M.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has been dissolved as a corporation and a partnership has succeeded it, known as the Stone Grain & Elvtr. Co. The firm owns and operates branch elevators at Bovina, Tex., and Grier, N. M., with the main office at Clovis where two elevators are located. There is no change in ownership or management of the new firm, Robert Stone is manager and Sam Stone ass't manager.—Stone Grain & Elvtr. Co., Robert Stone, mgr.

NEW YORK

New York, N. Y.—Austin S. Igleheart has been appointed executive vice-pres. of General Foods Corp.

Kings (Greenfield Center p. o.), N. Y.—The Murray Milling Corp. has been incorporated to deal in flour and wheat. Capital stock, \$20,000. Goetz & Midler, New York City, agents.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Spencer Kellogg & Sons and Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. are looking forward to the biggest soybean season in local history of the industry. Indications are that 2,000,000 to 2,500,000 bus. of beans will be processed before next years' harvest.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Otto E. Auerbach has resigned as sec'y of General Commodity Corp. and has organized his own company, O. E. Auerbach, Inc., to handle grain here. The General Commodity Corp. of which W. R. Embleton is pres., will continue in the grain and feed business as heretofore.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Buffalo's winter storage fleet was started Sept. 27, eleven days earlier than last year, with the arrival of the Buckeye Steamship Co.'s barge, Tyrone, with 131,200 bus. of wheat for the Lake & Rail Elevator. A total of 8,417,824 bus. of grain, the highest so far this year, was stored in the Buffalo elevators on Sept. 26 according to the report of the Superior Elvtr. & Forwarding Corp.

NORTH DAKOTA

Glen Ullin, N. D.—The Farmers Grain Co. elevator is temporarily closed.

Washburn, N. D.—A. W. Swallow has taken over the management of the Washburn mill.

Beach, N. D.—The T. E. Hudson Elevator has been repaired and covered with iron by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Hunter, N. D.—The International Elvtr. Co. is equipping its local elevator with a Howell Electric Overhead Truck Lift.

Peak (Valley City p. o.), N. D.—General repairs are being made here for the Hi-Line Elvtr. Co. by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Arthur, N. D.—Enlarging its feed plant, the Farmers Elvtr. Co. has added a magnetic scalper and blower in the department.

Cando, N. D.—Fire starting on the top of the elevator on the George Faulkes farm near here, destroyed the structure and 15,000 bus. of grain.

Nash, N. D.—A new leg and head drive were installed and other repairs made recently for the Nash Grain & Trading Co. by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Crary, N. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has improved its plant with the installation of a 15-ton Fairbanks Scale, purchased of R. R. Howell Co.

Kindred, N. D.—The Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co. is increasing its warehouse space here by raising and connecting two sheds. It is also enlarging its office space.

Pickert, N. D.—A new foundation was installed under the elevator of the International Elvtr. Co. and other repairs were made. The T. E. Ibberson Co. had the contract.

Thelan (Beach p. o.), N. D.—A 20-ton 26-ft. Fairbanks Dump Scale and Strong-Scott Air Lift have been installed and a new driveway built at the Occident Elvtr. Co.'s plant by the Hogenson Construction Co.

Minnewaukan, N. D.—The Minnewaukan Grain Co. is equipping its elevator with Calumet Cups.

New Salem, N. D.—Our elevator burned Sept. 25. It will not be rebuilt this year.—New Salem Mercantile Co.

Grenora, N. D.—Two Strong-Scott Air Lifts have been installed and other repairs made on the Occident Elvtr. Co.'s plant by the Hogenson Construction Co.

Park River, N. D.—Fire of unknown origin destroyed the 40,000-bu. capacity Farmers Elvtr. Co. of Park River elevator and coal house and 15,000 bus. of grain it contained Oct. 16. Ed. Kelnor is manager of the plant.

Glen Ullin, N. D.—Extensive repairs have been made on the Occident Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, including concrete slab foundation and steel boot tank, new distributing system and spouting. The Hogenson Construction Co. had the contract.

Grand Forks, N. D.—Louis Christenson, superintendent at the State Mill & Elvtr., was injured seriously recently when he fell from an elevator used by employees between floors. He suffered scalp wounds and a spinal injury which paralyzed the lower part of his body.

Streeter, N. D.—Work has been completed on the Occident Elevator. A new driveway was built; a 20-ton 26-ft. Fairbanks Dump Scale and two Strong-Scott Air Lifts were installed; new foundation under the elevator and general repairs were made. The work was done by the Hogenson Construction Co.

Devils Lake, N. D.—Members of the Devils Lake Chamber of Commerce recently appointed com'ites and set preliminary plans for the state convention of Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota to be held here Feb. 7, 8 and 9. The Grainmen's band will furnish part of the entertainment on the occasion.

North Dakota plants of the Occident Elvtr. Co. have undergone repairs and installation of new machinery at the following stations: a 20-ton 26-ft. Fairbanks Dump Scale and two Strong-Scott Air Lifts were installed at Eldridge and the driveway widened with general repairs made thruout the plant; Calumet buckets were installed at the Spiritwood and Brinsmade elevators; Strong-Scott Air Lifts were installed at elevators at Wheelock and Zahl. Hogenson Construction Co. did the work.

OHIO

Linworth, O.—Linworth Farmers Exchange recently installed a Sidney Kwik-Mix mixer.

Powell, O.—J. L. Taylor, Jr., recently installed a one-ton capacity Feed Mixer, Kelly Duplex, with belt drive.

Centerville, O.—Centerville Coal & Feed Co. has installed a one-ton capacity Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer with motor drive.

Miamisburg, O.—H. C. Albert and E. C. Evans have purchased a warehouse here in which they will conduct a feed store equipped with grinding and mixing machinery.

Williamstown, O.—Kleisch Bros. have added additional equipment to their plant, purchasing a combined sheller and cleaner, ton mixer and elevator from the Sidney Grain Machry. Co.

Lancaster, O.—Fire of undetermined origin caused \$15,000 damage the night of Oct. 5 to the 65-ft. C. F. Mondhank Elevator. Destroyed were machinery, 7,000 bus. of grain, 10 tons of hay and six tons of fertilizer.

Toledo, O.—The Southworth Grain Co. has been incorporated by J. W. Luscombe, Jr., C. R. Keilholtz, E. C. Froelich and Edmund C. Froelich for \$50,000, to take over the grain end of the business of E. L. Southworth & Co., Inc., originally in the grain business.

Kenton, O.—The Kenton Farmers Grain & Supply recently installed a new Ajax Hammer Mill and Sidney Feeder, purchased from the Sidney Grain Machry Co., a new elevator belt with Calumet Cups, geared head and motor to operate this leg, and roller bearings.—Kenton Farmers Grain & Supply, Fred W. Dierksheide, prop.

Deshler, O.—The Deshler Farmers Elvtr. Ass'n recently installed a 15-ton 22 x 9 ft. truck scale, bot from Fairbanks, Morse & Co.

Gratis, O.—The Floyd Milling Co. of Lewisburg has sold its local business to F. O. Diver of Middletown. The branch was started over a year ago and has developed a nice business in custom grinding and feed sales. Mr. Diver was formerly in the milling business prior to coming to Gratis.

Milledgeville, O.—A small safe in the W. D. Rapp & Son grain elevator was wrecked by an overcharge of nitroglycerine by robbers who forced an entrance to the building the morning of Oct. 1 and escaped with \$25 in cash. The safe was completely demolished by the charge, the safe door being blown thru the grill work of the office and cutting a large hole in the ceiling of the room. Furniture and other office equipment was considerably damaged.

Toledo, O.—The Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n will celebrate its 60th anniversary at the annual convention to be held in Toledo in the Commodore Perry hotel June 18, 19 and 20. In honor of the occasion the Toledo grain and feed men are planning a royal program of entertainment. New members recently enrolled by the ass'n include the following: Kirkwood Grain Co., Sidney; Englewood Elevator, Englewood; Ubiko Milling Co., Cincinnati.—W. W. Cummings, sec'y.

Marion, O.—Old Fort Mills, Inc., has announced plans for construction of two more huge storage bins, in addition to six already constructed this summer. Foundations have been laid and concrete is being poured, the bins to be 29 ft. in diameter and 103 ft. high and will add another 100,000 bus. to the company's storage facilities, already 450,000 bus. P. Turner, pres., said the addition will enable the company to handle the beans from this area as fast as they can be harvested. The other bins, completed in September, are now being equipped with machinery and will be ready to handle the new beans at a rate of 6,000 bus. an hour. Included in the new equipment is a stand of steel elevators, sheller, truck hoist, double drag, combined corn and small grain cleaner, manlift and several steel conveyors, all furnished by the Sidney Grain Machry Co. During the rush season the plant will be in operation in the evenings and on Sundays.

OKLAHOMA

Dover, Okla.—The Burrus Elevator was damaged by fire and explosion Sept. 29, which occurred in the lower part of the elevator.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Sumner, Wash.—Hi Figg is manager of the Valley Hay & Grain Store.

Portland, Ore.—Fire of unknown origin Sept. 8 damaged stock of H. J. Stoll & Sons, Inc.

Steptoe, Wash.—Wilbur Ratliffe has taken over the warehouse agency here for the Pacific Elvtr. Co.

Lacrosse, Wash.—The Lacrosse Grain Growers warehouse, with an 800,000-bu. capacity, has been approved for wheat storage under the C.C.C. loan program.

Portland, Ore.—Members of the Portland Grain Exchange held a one-day golf tournament Columbus Day, Oct. 12, at Oswego Golf Club, with a dinner in the evening.

Seattle, Wash.—Floyd Oles, manager of the Pacific Northwest Feed Dealers Ass'n, was one of the speakers who addressed the Retail Grocers' convention held here Oct. 10 and 11.

Colfax, Wash.—S. A. Curtis recently brought suit against Mark P. Miller Co. to recover damages in the amount he claims he would have profited by operation of warehouses he leased from Miller had not his lease been broken.

Colville, Wash.—The 1938 wheat crop in Stevens county was one of the poorest in recent years, amounting to only 40 per cent of last year's bumper crop, according to the Colville flour mill, which has taken in only 30,000 bus. of 1938 crop, compared to 120,000 bus. last year.—F. K. H.

Walla Walla, Wash.—Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n, Inc., held a regional meeting here recently which was attended by 23 grain company representatives. Clarence Henry was a guest speaker, his subject, "Tariff." The current governmental agencies were discussed briefly.—Ted Brasch, sec'y.

STRATTON GRAIN CO.

MILWAUKEE, WIS. CHICAGO, ILL. SPRINGFIELD, O. ST. JOSEPH, MO. NEW YORK, N. Y.
MILL FEEDS — FEED PRODUCTS — BY-PRODUCTS
Consignments and Future Orders Solicited

Wallowa, Ore.—Active selling of stock in the proposed flour mill co-operative for Wallowa has gotten under way and is said to be meeting with favorable results. The new business will incorporate under the name Wallowa County Co-operative Flour Mill, and will market grain, hay, wool and other agricultural commodities as well as manufacture flour.

Prosser, Wash.—E. W. Frey is rebuilding his alfalfa mill, burned Sept. 4, and will have it in operation within a short time. The building will adjoin his packing and storage room and will be 80 x 24 ft. and 20 ft. high, costing approximately \$2,500. New machinery is being installed to handle chopped alfalfa instead of grinding loose alfalfa as the old mill did.

Spokane, Wash.—Approval of warehouses for wheat loans from the C. C. C. by the Spokane R. F. C. agency, included Ferdinand Grain Co. of Ferdinand, Ida., capacity 125,000 bus.; Gifford Summit Warehouse & Commercial Co., plants at Lenore and Summit, Ida., total capacity 160,000 bus.; J. H. Gruenwald, Spangle, Wash., capacity 90,000 bus.; Frank Hurst, Wastucna, Wash., 140,000 bus.; Plaza Union Warehouse Co., two plants at Plaza, capacity 205,000 bus.—F. K. H.

Spokane, Wash.—New members enrolled by the Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n include Haslett Warehouse Co., H. S. Wood, mgr., Portland, Ore.; Orofino Rochdale Co., Fred Richardson, mgr., Orofino, Ida.; Oakesdale Grain Grs., John McCoy, mgr., Oakesdale, Wash.; Walter Johnson Grain Co., Walter Johnson, mgr., Portland, Ore.; Grange Service, feed dept., Fred Davis, mgr., Spokane, Wash.; and Woods Warehouse Co., Earl Woods, mgr., Rosalia, Wash.—Ted. Brasch, sec'y.

PENNSYLVANIA

Harrisburg, Pa.—Old Fort Mills, Inc., is constructing a new feed plant here, 240 x 80 ft. and 75 ft. high, to be equipped with a full line of new machinery, including percentage feeders, aspirators, bulk unloading equipment and a 40-ft. truck scale. New office quarters will be provided. The site of the new building is in the Whitehall section on the edge of Harrisburg. Rollie Turner will continue in charge.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Conde, S. D.—A new roof is being put on the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s plant.

Canton, S. D.—The Sioux Valley Grain Co. has moved its offices to the Farmers State Bank building.

Kingsburg, S. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has sold its local elevator to the King Grain Co. of Sioux City, Ia.

Bruce, S. D.—Lloyd C. Ribstein Grain Co. recently purchased of Fairbanks, Morse & Co. a 10-ton 16 x 7 ft. truck scale.

Arlington, S. D.—The elevator here operated by Geo. P. Sexauer & Son has been painted with aluminum paint. The T. E. Ibberson Co. had the contract.

Madison, S. D.—Marcus Aus. 54, owner of the Madison Grain Co., died suddenly at his home here Oct. 5. He had been in the elevator business as employee or operator for 22 years.

Canton, S. D.—O. B. Jones, manager of the Hunting-Randall Co. elevator at Worthing for the last 28 years, has been transferred here to fill the vacancy made by the recent death of Ed. Lee.

Worthing, S. D.—Ira Wilkinson, of Canton, has been transferred here as manager of the local Hunting-Randall Co. elevator, succeeding O. B. Jones, who was transferred to the company's Canton elevator.

Platte, S. D.—The Farmers Union Grain Co. has taken over the mill property formerly owned by the Charles Mix County Milling Co. and is operating it under the name of the Farmers Union Milling Co. The mill is being overhauled and will be started operating soon. It has a capacity of 125 bbls. C. B. Gray is in charge as superintendent.

Lake Benton, S. D.—George P. Sexauer & Son, operating two elevators at this station, two blocks apart, has moved one elevator to the main plant and connected with conveyors, is using it as an individual plant in connection with their main plant. A new 20-ton scale was installed in the elevator and a new leg was put in the main elevator; both plants were painted with aluminum paint. T. E. Ibberson Co. recently completed the work.

Egan, S. D.—F. M. Tusia, who resigned recently as manager of the Cargill, Inc., elevator, will continue his work in his feed store. As reported in the last issue of the Journals, Ed. Collins, of Round Lake, Minn., succeeded him at the elevator.

SOUTHEAST

Ecru, Miss.—The Will Cummings feed store was destroyed by fire Oct. 5.

Sisterville, W. Va.—Earl Wince recently sold his feed store here to the New Martinsville Grocery Co.

Atlanta, Ga.—J. R. Black, 85, formerly engaged in the wholesale grain and feed business here, died recently at St. Petersburg, Fla.

Greensboro, N. C.—The Piedmont Millers Ass'n, which will hold its fall meeting at the O'Henry hotel here Nov. 10 and 11, is completing its program for the occasion. Well known speakers will address the convention, among them W. C. Mander, milling engineer.

Florence, S. C.—H. H. Heard's license as a futures commission merchant has been revoked by the sec'y of agriculture, the order issued Oct. 10. The revocation was ordered because Mr. Heard had failed to segregate customers' funds as required by the Commodity Exchange Act. Because all commodity customers have been paid in full and Heard has discontinued his commodity futures business, revocation of his license was deemed sufficient action.

TEXAS

Happy, Tex.—Toles Grain Co. recently installed a 15-ton 34 x 9 ft. Fairbanks Motor Truck Scale.

Dorchester, Tex.—Fire of undetermined origin Oct. 14 destroyed the elevator of the Kimbell Milling Co.

Conroe, Tex.—John Dortch has moved here from Goose Creek and is managing the Conroe Grain Co. elevator.

Happy, Tex.—Happy Wheat Growers has installed a 15-ton 34 x 9 ft. Fairbanks Motor Truck Scale.

Abernathy, Tex.—Anderson Bros. Mill & Elvtr. Co.'s plant was destroyed by fire recently. New machinery had lately been installed.

Floresville, Tex.—Flieller's Feed & Grain Store has moved into its new quarters in the new building recently completed by E. A. Flieller, owner of the store.

Levelland, Tex.—The Turrentine Hatchery recently installed a mill and feed mixing machinery. For the present Mr. Turrentine will do only a custom business.

South San Antonio, Tex.—W. B. Ogden has been named manager of the Thos. C. Edwards wholesale grain firm, recently organized and occupying property just off the Frio City road at the city limits, the site, formerly, of the old Travis Cotton Seed Oil mills. Mr. Roberts has purchased this building and erected an addition at the rear to increase storage capacity for grain. The plant has been equipped thruout with new machinery, included being new scales, corn sheller and unloading device. A new Fairbanks scale was installed for weighing each load as delivered. Mr. Edwards started in the grain business at Alvin, Tex., in 1896.

WISCONSIN

Appleton, Wis.—The Western Elvtr. Co. has installed a grain and seed cleaner.

Cottage Grove, Wis.—Alick Natig recently constructed an 80 x 60 ft. warehouse.

Fall Creek, Wis.—Joe Nusberger has purchased the Feed Mill formerly owned by Gustave Krause.

Lebanon, Wis.—Universal Co-op. Ass'n recently installed a Kelly Duplex Feed Mixer with motor drive.

Medford, Wis.—Medford Co-operative Co. has installed a one-ton capacity Kelly Duplex Feed Mixer with motor drive.

Wausau, Wis.—The Quality Milling Co., Minneapolis, is remodeling its local 1,000-bbl. semolina mill, and will have it ready to operate Nov. 1.

Forest (Emerald p. o.), Wis.—Oliver Winberg is erecting a two-story concrete feed mill here and will install a hammer mill and feed mixer. Otto Cloeter is the contractor.

Antigo, Wis.—Arthur Clifford is now sole owner of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. having bot the interest of the other partner, F. W. Ophoven. Mr. Clifford went to work for the company 24 years ago, buying an interest in the business 11 years ago.

Thorp, Wis.—Lief Larson has resigned as manager of the E. J. Crane & Sons feed elevator and now has charge of the mill formerly known as the Citizens Milling Co., which he will open for business in the near future. Eugene Verweyst, of Stanley, is the new manager at the Crane & Sons plant.

Fond du Lac, Wis.—Construction has started on the new set of buildings for the Fond du Lac Farmers Equity Co-operative Co., which include elevator and feed mill, warehouse, store, and office. A Strong-Scott one-ton Mixer is being installed and Ibberson standard fitting used. Equipment for handling grain to and from cars will be provided. The whole structure will be covered with galvanized iron. T. E. Ibberson Co. has the contract.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The grain storage facilities of the Froedtert Grain & Malting Co. are being increased by the addition of eight reinforced concrete tanks which will rise to a record peak of 152 feet high and provide additional storage for 750,000 bushels of barley. One belt above the tanks and two below with a cross belt will expedite the movement of grain in and out of the tanks. The John S. Metcalf Co. designed and is constructing the tanks.

Valders, Wis.—The Valders Elvtr. Co. office was broken into early Oct. 7, the vault forced open, a smaller safe unbolted from the floor of the vault and carried away. Elmer DeBroux, elevator manager, said it contained \$400 in cash, three indorsed checks for amounts not made public, \$2,800 in stock certificates belonging to the elevator company and other stock certificates owned by DeBroux. The fact that, when the burglars attacked the large vault with crowbars and pried off the door, they set off tear gas chambers in the office, bothered them not at all. They merely made a hasty call at the volunteer fire department headquarters, forced an entrance there, stole two gas masks and returned again to the elevator office to complete their robbery there.

“RANDOLPH”
OIL-ELECTRIC GRAIN DRIER
The Drier Without a Boiler
ASK THE MAN WHO HAS ONE
THAT'S ALL
MANUFACTURED BY
O. W. RANDOLPH COMPANY
3917-21 Imlay St., TOLEDO, O., U. S. A.

Milwaukee, Wis.—E. D. Herings Sons, Inc., has incorporated for milling and feed; 100 shares, n. p. v.; incorporators, R. E. Hering, Russell Hering and R. J. Drought.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Amendments to the charter of the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange relative to the gratuity fund and Rule 4, Section 3, ass't sec'y and treas. have been adopted.

Green Valley, Wis.—The Farmers Elevator & Lumber Co. held open house Oct. 12 when the public was invited to inspect its newly completed combination elevator and feed mill. The elevator has 16 bins, 5 legs, attrition mill, Strong-Scott one-ton mixer, a cob crusher and a cleaner, with Ibberson special spout fitting used thruout the unit. A manlift was installed for use to top floors. Provisions have been made for receiving grain to and from railroad cars and a large enclosed driveway has been built. The whole structure is covered with galvanized iron. Norman Berner is the local manager.

New London, Wis.—New London Farmers Exchange has let the contract for a modern grain elevator and warehouse and office building to replace the one destroyed by fire on the Labor Day week-end to the T. E. Ibberson Co. Estimated cost of the structure is set at \$12,000, construction to start at once. The elevator will be provided with 16 bins; a large leg equipped with Calumet Buckets and motor power with Strong-Scott Head Drive. An attrition mill will be used with a Strong-Scott Blower System. Ibberson special spout fittings will be used and a Strong-Scott one-ton mixer installed. A full basement will be under the entire structure where a large hopper scale and steel tank with pits for receiving and shipping grain will be located. Facilities for unloading cars will be provided. A store will be included in the warehouse and office building. The driveway will be enclosed 54 ft. adjacent to the elevator and fitted with a 10-ton scale. The elevator will be cribbed, covered with galvanized iron.

More than 150,000 applications for "all-risk" crop insurance on the 1939 winter wheat crop have been received in the Kansas City branch office of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation.

Improved Duplicating Grain Tickets

Use of Form 19GT as a scale book saves much time and labor as one writing with the use of carbon gives a complete record and at the same time, a ticket for the hauler.

Each of the 125 original leaves bears four scale tickets, is machine perforated, printed on white bond, size of tickets 3x6½ inches. The 125 duplicates are printed on manila, but not perforated. Check bound at top of tickets with hinge top cover, 500 tickets in each book arranged horizontally. Each book 7½x12 inches. 250 leaves with 5 sheets of carbon.

Each ticket has spaces for following record: "Owner, Hauler, Grain, Grade and Dockage, Gross, Tare, Net, Total Dockage, Net Pounds, Bushels, Price and Amount, Storage Ticket No., Station Ticket No., and Date, Weigher, Name of Firm or Buyer." Order Form 19GT Duplicating. Price \$1.20 plus postage.

Triplicating is the same form as 19GT described above with 125 sheets strong white tissue for buyer, bound in between the original tickets for hauler and the duplicate for headquarters so as to make three copies with one writing. Five sheets dual faced carbon, 375 leaves, weight 3 lbs. Order 19GT Trip. Price \$1.65 plus postage.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS
Consolidated

332 So. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

Patents Granted

[Since last published in the Journal]

2,124,744. **Pellet Mill.** Edgar T. Meakin, Berkeley, Cal. The material extruded thru die plate is cut off by an annular bearing opening inwardly and having floating in it a ring to which is attached a knife.

2,130,983. **Grinding Mill.** Willy Koehler, Neckarhausen/Ladenburg-on-the-Neckar, Germany, assignor to Jos. Voegelé A. G., Mannheim, Germany. Three rolls co-operate and the material from the first pair is moved by a rotary stirrer toward the last grinding pair of rolls.

2,129,894. **Corn Sheller.** Clarence M. Weinhold, Cottonwood, Minn. A corn-cleaning suction device is connected to shelling chamber, a pulley on suction device, an independent cob-cleaning suction device, a pulley thereon, a separate fan for each suction device, a conduit from cob-cleaning suction device to a point outside of the cob outlet, and a belt connecting drive wheel and pulleys.

2,128,618. **Bag Holder.** Eugene Preston Lawson, San Angelo, Tex. A frame having four legs suitably braced to form a substantially vertical tower having the space between two legs unobstructed, means connected to the upper end of said legs for detachably holding a sack with its mouth in open position, a bottom pivoted at the open side of tower to support the lower end of a bag and means connected to the free end of bottom to swing the same about its pivot for raising and lowering a bag supported thereby.

2,130,492. **Conveyor-Elevator.** Henry W. Hapman, Detroit, Mich. A conveyor for transporting material in bulk comprising a closed conduit disposed in a desired circuit and provided with entry and discharge openings, and a conveyor chain operating in conduit and provided with appropriate driving mechanism, said chain consisting of a series of links connected by transverse pivots and a series of flights resiliently mounted upon said pivots and adapted to sweep the interior of conduit and to propel material therealong.

2,128,927. **Treatment of Soybean Oil.** Albert K. Epstein, Chicago, Ill. In a method of improving soybean oil, particularly with respect to extending its pre-reversion period, the steps which comprise mixing the oil with not substantially in excess of 0.2% of a phosphoric acid ester and not substantially in excess of 0.2% of a polyhydroxy substance, the amount of each of said materials being based on the weight of the oil, and heating the resulting mixture under reduced pressure at sufficiently high edible oil deodorization temperatures for a length of time sufficient to drive off undesirable constituents.

2,129,452. **Grain Separator.** Chas. S. Van Sickle, Creston, Wash., Myra V. Van Sickle, administratrix. The combination with a rotary

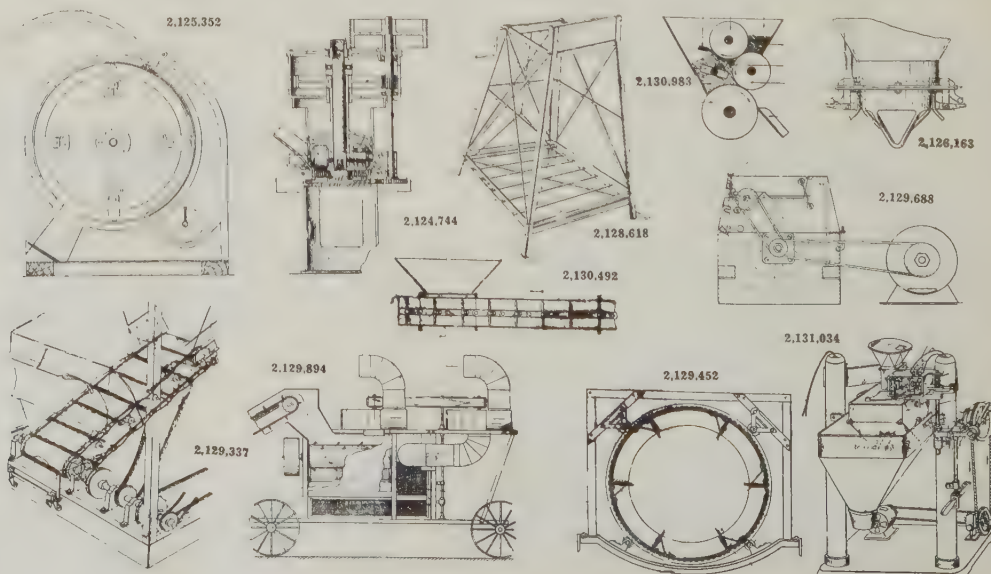
drum-sifter, of a series of tilttable blades arranged within one open end of the drum-sifter, on the inner surface of the drum and extending substantially longitudinally thereof an adjustable blade-section forming an edge-extension on each blade, and means for securing said blade-sections in adjusted position, comprising hinged metallic straps attached to blades, said straps each having hinged ends and an intermediate diagonal brace, and adjustable means for attaching ends to the drum sifter.

2,129,638. **Vibrated Conveyor Feeder.** Andrew T. Hendrix, Knoxville, Tenn. The combination comprises a hammer mill, a vibrated conveyor feeder for charging the hammer mill, an electric motor for driving the hammer mill and for vibrating the conveyor feeder, and a means for dampening the vibrations of the vibrated conveyor feeder, said means comprising a solenoid having a core, the coil of the solenoid being wired in series with the electric motor and the core of the solenoid connected to the vibrating conveyor feeder to vibrate therewith and to automatically and continuously control the amount of charge to the mill.

2,131,034. **Automatic Scale.** Wm. J. Beck, Yonkers, N. Y. An electro-magnetic relay device adapted to control the position of control gate, first switch controlling the circuit of relay device, and a master switch comprising a contact member and a movable member, said master switch being controlled by said relay device and adapted to open the circuit of relay device when the first switch is actuated to close the circuit of relay device, said contact member including a plurality of contact elements connected to circuit in electrical parallel, one of which contact elements will always first open before the other contact element, when the circuit of relay device is opened.

2,130,087. **Producing Soybean Flakes.** Frank F. Hasbrouck, Peoria, assignor to Allied Mills, Chicago, Ill. The process of converting substantially defatted soybean cake into a palatable food product in toasted flake form which comprises the steps of reducing the cake to grits of predetermined size and consisting of adhering individual small particles, developing plasticity in said grits by the addition thereto of only enough moisture so that they will contain from 20% to 35% of water by weight and storing them to permit the water to become evenly diffused therein, flattening the thus plasticized grits to form flakes therefrom, and toasting the resulting flakes to dry them, to reduce their plasticity, and to develop a desirable crispness and flavor therein.

2,129,337. **Conveyor.** Jos. MacKay Spears, Washington, D. C. An endless load supporting belt, a pair of endless sprocket chains, adjacent and parallel to the edges of the belt, said chains having lug provided links at uniformly spaced intervals and being shorter than the belt, the lugs of the two chains being connected to opposite points of the edge portions of the belt at evenly spaced intervals along edges, a pair of parallel drums around which belt is trained, and sprocket wheels co-axial with drums and having chains tensely trained therearound, drums being of such relatively greater diameter than the



sprocket as to effect smoothing of the belt to concentricity with the drums in passing there-over, the marginal portions of belt overlapping the ends of the drums and the chains being located between the runs of the belt.

2,125,352. Screen Seal for Hammer Mills. Raymond D. MacDonald, Western Springs, Ill., assignor to International Harvester Co. A screen section carried by the cover section abuts a screen section carried by the drum substantially in alignment with the hinge point of the cover, two screen sections being thereby separable when the cover is opened, the combination with one of the screen sections of a seal carried thereby, seal being formed of imperforate sheet metal and having a portion thereof curved to provide a surface as a section of the aforesaid cylinder, seal being then curved radially outward from the cylinder to provide a guide portion for guiding the seal over the adjacent screen section when the cover is closed on the drum, the screen sections being thereby replaced in normal end to end position, seal closely overlying the junction of two screen sections.

2,126,163. Bag Holder. Cecil T. Young, San Francisco, Cal., and Chas. V. Brady, Webster Groves, Mo., assignors to Bemis Bro. Bag Co., St. Louis, Mo. The bag holder comprises a flange, a sleeve having a partial substantially round form with relatively limited flat sides, open triangular guides depending from sleeve on the round form, guide fingers depending from sleeve at the flat portions and directed to have their ends enter bag mouths which are entered by triangular guide portions, guide fingers adjacent said flat portions and spaced therefrom, last-named guide fingers having outwardly directed portions to form with first-named guide fingers tapering guides adapted to lead portions of bag mouths to said flat portions, pivot means depending from flange adjacent the fingers at flats, oscillating fingers pivoted to pivot means adapted to gravitate downwardly against flats.

"Derwood Dog Food" and a drawing of a spotted dog in a field are the parts of trade mark No. 408,408, filed by The Derwood Mill, Derwood, Md., for dog and puppy food.

Sales of farm commodities to relief and low income consumers are being considered by the A.A.A., according to Sec'y of Agriculture Wallace, at prices below the regular market price, the government absorbing the difference.

The processing tax is the surest way for wheat farmers to get their fair share of the national income. It could easily and simply make up the difference between the market price and the parity price on the domestically consumed portion of the crop. Under that system farmers co-operating in the A.A.A. program from 1933 to 1935 were assured of the equivalent of parity price. They got part of their price from the market place, and the rest from the government in benefit payments. The program was self-financing and did not unbalance the budget. Why not use this kind of tax once more to finance the parity payments for which the new act provides?—H. A. Wallace, sec'y of agriculture.

FSCC to Buy Eligible Loan Wheat

Farmers in Kansas, Colorado and Nebraska are to be offered the opportunity to sell wheat, which is eligible for a 1938 wheat loan, to the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration has announced.

The Corporation will buy the wheat at the loan rate applicable for this wheat, as it has in the Idaho-Utah and spring wheat areas previously announced. Wheat purchased will be made available for export in connection with the government's current export policy.

The farmer, to sell his wheat, must have certification from his county AAA committee that he is eligible for a loan.

The tile cob and dust house connected with an Illinois elevator burned in September. The cause was an accumulation of dust which got hot. The dust was being removed when the explosion occurred which set fire to the roof. A chemical tank from a nearby town helped to save the elevator, but could do nothing to save the dust house.—*Our Paper.*

Cleaning Corn from Machine Pickers

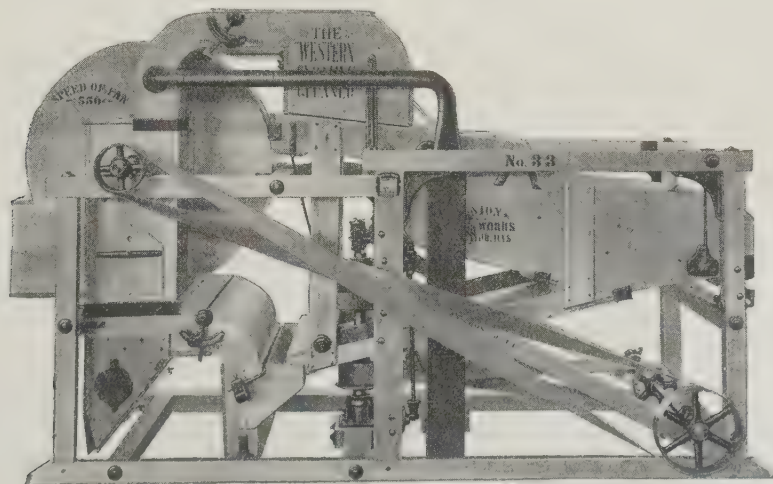
Growers picking corn in the field by machine instead of by hand have created a new problem for the elevator operators.

The ears come to the elevator for shelling with a great amount of shucks attached. The shellers can handle this corn; but the difficulty arises in the cleaning. The extra amount of shucks has a tendency to clog the elevators and screens, causing shut-downs and delays, and loss of grain due to the ineffective functioning of the screens.

With characteristic resourcefulness the builders of corn cleaners have met the difficulty by providing a means for taking the shucks off the screens, shaking the material thoroly so that the grain falls out and upon the screens for efficient cleaning.

This has been accomplished in the Western Gyration Cleaner by the use of long malleable iron fingers placed above the adjustable riddle. As the grain enters the machine it runs out over the long fingers, and only the shelled corn and small pieces of cobs are allowed to fall onto the adjustable riddle. The shucks remain on top and are shaken violently so that the shelled corn falls out and is not carried over into the cob pile.

A number of very favorable comments indicate that the improvement outlined above is an effective and valuable one. The Union Iron Works are equipping their new machines with these fingers, and can supply them for cleaners now in use.



Corn Cleaner with Shuck Separating Fingers.

Confirmation Blanks

Simple - Complete - Safe

If you would avoid trade disputes and differences, and prevent expensive errors, use triplicating confirmation blanks. You retain tissue copy, sign and send original and duplicate to customer. He signs and returns one and retains the other.

This places the entire burden for any misunderstanding of your intentions upon the other party and protects you against the expensive misinterpretation of your trades.

The use of these confirmations makes for safer business. Spaces are provided for recording all essential conditions of each trade.

Fifty confirmations in triplicate, bound with pressboard and wire stitched, size 5 1/2 x 8". Order Form No. 6 CB. Weight, 9 oz. Price 75c; three copies \$1.95, plus postage.

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for use in advising receivers of the amount and grade of grain loaded into a car. Especially adapted for filing claims for Loss of Weight in Transit. Each certificate gives: "Kind of scale used; Station; Car Number and Initials; Shipper's Name;—lbs. equal to—bus. of No. —; Date scales were tested and by whom; car thoroughly examined and found to be in good condition and properly sealed when delivered to the ——— R. R. Co.; Seal Record, name and number, sides and ends; marked capacity of car; date; name of the weigher." On back is a form for recording the weight of each draught.

Printed and numbered in duplicate. Originals on Goldenrod Bond; duplicates on tough pink manila in two colors of ink. Well bound with heavy hinged pressboard covers. 75 originals, 75 duplicates and four sheets of carbon paper. Size 4 1/4 x 4 3/4 inches. Weight 11 ozs.

Order No. 89 SWC.
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Field Seeds

Davenport, Ia.—The Davenport Seed Co. recently installed a new Soweigh 20-ton 24x10 ft. Heavy Duty Motor Truck Scale.

Astoria, Ill.—DeVere Mummet, well known corn breeder, is erecting a large seed drying house on his farm to store 4,000 bus. of hybrid corn.

Monticello, Fla.—The Simpson Nurseries have put in a Randolph Oil Electric Drier for the purpose of drying crotalaria and watermelon seeds.

Charleston, S. C.—Buildings of the W. H. Mixson Seed Co. were damaged severely in a recent hurricane which ripped loose the roofs and large parts of the back walls. Repairs have already been made.

Michelite is a new bean developed at Michigan State College from the Robust variety, for uniform size and color, combined with high productivity and resistance to mosaic and wilting.

Lansing, Mich.—Roscoe J. Carl & Son are building an additional warehouse for cleaning and handling grass seeds. The building is 40x50 ft. and two stories high, of steel and cement blocks.

Garden Prairie, Ill.—The Northern Seed Co., which has built a hybrid seed corn processing plant here, has elected the following officers: E. C. Foley, pres., F. A. Lobdell, vice pres.; G. W. Moorhead of Belvidere, treas.; and Harold C. Sewell, sec'y.

Turkey Red Wheat has been approved by the elevator managers of Nebraska in replying to a questionnaire sent out by the Nebraska Grain Improvement Ass'n. In the western part of the state 92 per cent gave Turkey red first choice and 39.3 per cent Cheyenne. In the eastern part of the state 43 per cent declared for Turkey red first and Cheyenne second. For spring seed Ceres came first and Thatcher second.

Earl Thompson of the Pioneer Hybrid Corn Co., has arrived at Buenos Aires, Argentina, to sow a few kernels each of several hundred different varieties of seed corn received by air mail from the United States, on plots of ground leased from the Duggan Estancia at Pergamino, to continue experimental studies made in Argentina the past four years by representatives of the company. The corn will be hybridized.

Winnipeg, Man.—The board of grain commissioners in a statement issued Oct. 7 on laboratory tests of Red Club or "Little Club" wheat, said the wheat is quite unsatisfactory for bread-baking. The wheat has been grown for some time in the Calmer and Mayerthorpe districts in Alberta and belongs to a different botanical species from Marquis and other similar wheats grown in Western Canada, its species being known as "Compactum." Red Club wheat will be graded No. 6 wheat by the grain inspection branch, the statement concluded.

No grain or legume seed that has not been tested for germination or purity can be sold in the state of Iowa.

Regina, Sask.—J. C. Taggart, provincial minister of agriculture, has planned a program of giving rust-resistant wheat to farmers in exchange for other varieties and an intensive educational campaign sponsored by the Saskatchewan government in a stern battle to be waged against both grasshoppers and rust.

Little Rock, Ark.—Samples of 333 shipments of field seeds were drawn by inspectors of the Plant Board during the month of September and sent to Fayetteville to be tested by John E. Casey, the Board's seed analyst. Of these, 51 samples (15%)—representing 2339 bags of seed, showed a serious variance from the seedman's guarantee, either as to the presence of noxious weeds, the purity, or the germination. This is an unusually high percentage of deviation, and Mr. Casey is making an investigation of each case to determine the cause. If fraud or undue carelessness are apparent, the Board expects to cancel the seedman's shipping permits, thereby cutting off the trouble at the source. The misbranded seed was being offered for sale at Walnut Ridge, Conway, El Dorado, Russellville, Little Rock, Hope, Tillar, Mulberry, Arkadelphia, Warren, Texarkana, Marshall, Hot Springs, Imboden, Harrison, Calico Rock, Sheridan, Morrilton, Helena, Pine Bluff, Fort Smith, and Van Buren—Paul H. Miller, chief inspector.

New Seed Trade Marks

"Delsaco" is trade mark No. 406,762, filed by George D. Kenyon, doing business as Delta Sales Co., Delta, Pa., for seed corn.

"Thunder-Bird," on a circle inclosing an Indian design for a "thunder-bird," is trade mark No. 407,130, filed by Capital Fuel, Feed & Seed Co., Phoenix, Ariz., for seeds.

"Heart of Iowa," imposed upon a heart-shaped outline, which is imposed in turn upon an outline map of Iowa, is trade mark No. 403,820, filed by Iowa Seed Co., Des Moines, Ia., for field seeds.

Educational Campaign Planned by Texas Council

A proposed educational campaign to tell farmers and seed purchasers about the value of quality seeds, the costs of producing quality seeds, and what may be expected from them, was placed in the hands of an educational com'te, at the Oct. 1 meeting of the Texas Seed Council. The plan calls for press releases available to daily and weekly farm papers and magazines, and to vocational agricultural teachers and county agents in Texas.

Discussion on a proposed annual school for seed analysts resulted in appointment of a com'te to seek organization of such a course by Dr. E. P. Humbert, of the State Seed & Plant Board.

A resolution adopted favored organization of an ass'n of Southern Seed Analysts, and authorized Chairman A. J. Biggio to meet with representatives of the Southern Seedsmen's Ass'n for this purpose.

While a good deal of discussion centered on proposed federal seed legislation, and on legislative means for curbing itinerant truck peddlers of seed, action on these subjects was deferred.

Seed Statistical Division Established

A seed section was established by the U. S. Division of Crop & Livestock Estimates on Oct. 15, to handle all statistics on seed production, stocks, movement, and prices. In the new section is grouped the work previously done by the Hay, Feed & Seed Division of the Division of Crop & Livestock Estimates.

George C. Edler has been appointed head of this new section. A graduate of the University of Illinois, engaged in commercial seed work for about five years, and beginning his association with federal work as an investigator in seed marketing with the Bureau of Markets in September, 1916, Mr. Edler has a long background of seed reporting, investigating, and estimating work to fit him for supervision of the expanded section he heads.

Kansas Council Berates Itinerants

Legislative means for protecting the farmers and merchants from unscrupulous marketers of hybrid seed corn was a leading subject before a recent meeting of the Kansas Seed Council in Manhattan, over which Prof. R. I. Throckmorton presided. Prof. Throckmorton, head of the department of agronomy at Kansas State College, is president of the Council.

While definite action was deferred, members agreed that a proposed protective bill should be considered further at the December meeting, after Council members have had opportunity to study the laws of other states.

The proposed legislation would require state licensing of all seed dealers in order to eliminate the itinerant trucker.

The Council asked the agronomy department of the College to inform Kansas seedsmen about the factors involved in buying hybrid seed corn, and what may be expected under Kansas conditions of the various strains available.

Discussion on hard seeds in alfalfa concluded that the present method for showing the percentage of hard seed and the percentage of seeds subject to ready germination in samples of alfalfa and sweet clover is the most satisfactory method for all concerned.

Imports and Exports of Feeds

Imports and exports of feedstuffs during August and for eight months ending August, 1938, compared with the like periods of 1937, as reported by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, were as follows, in tons of 2,240 lbs., except where noted otherwise:

	IMPORTS			
	August 1938	August 1937	8 mos. ending August 1938	8 mos. ending August 1937
Hay*	172	11,463	1,188	137,796
Coconut cake†	12,444,600	9,965,291	55,516,368	113,337,056
Soybean cake†	1,169,476	8,408,520	20,211,885	98,262,146
Cottons'd cake†	49,780	700,000	4,390,546	36,627,312
Linseed cake†	1,688,000	2,240,000	8,399,100	23,245,261
All other cake†	2,628,000	3,824,960	10,566,745	46,567,801
Wheat fds.*	533	12,801	9,868	277,703
Beet pulp*	...	267	22,215	33,280
Tankage	2,200	5,526	18,314	32,830
Fish scrap	1,036	3,099	20,216	48,648
	EXPORTS			
	August 1938	August 1937	8 mos. ending August 1938	8 mos. ending August 1937
Hay	198	390	60,152	2,580
Cottonseed cake...	1,000	2	25,113	6
Linseed cake	12,250	20,153	115,205	195,523
Other oil cake...	670	321	13,437	746
Cotton seed meal...	542	136	11,724	1,356
Linseed meal	559	2,502	6,346	11,920
Other oilcake meal	5,401	1,958	37,506	5,709
Fish meal	515	50	994	182
Mxd. dairy fds... & poultry fds...	976	462	6,625	2,204
Oyster shells	4,158	6,927	19,324	32,900
Other prepared & mixed fds...	876	251	9,052	986
Other fd. bran...	2,164	212	17,461	3,451
Kafir, milo (bus.)	51,620	51	579,608	1,554

*2,000-lb. tons. †Pounds.

Directory

Grass & Field Seed Dealers

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.
Crabbs, Reynolds, Taylor Co., clover, timothy.
GREEN SPRINGS, OHIO
The O & M Seed Co., seed merchants.
PAULDING, O.
Stoller's Seed House, wholesale field seeds.
ST. LOUIS, MO.
Mangelsdorf & Bro., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds.

Seed Inspection Certificates to Be Issued by Government

The U. S. Department of Agriculture announced Oct. 13 that on application to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics certificates will be issued showing dockage, foreign material and percentage of merchantable seed in samples of timothy seed.

Later other forage seeds will be added to the list of those accepted for inspection.

Application for dockage inspection for country-run timothy seed may be made to the chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C., or to one of the offices of seed inspection located at 1513 Genesee Street, Kansas City, Mo.; 1101 New Post Office Bldg., Chicago, Ill.; 113 Federal Office Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.; or to any licensed sampler or sampling agency employing licensed samplers authorized by the service for this work.

Fees will be charged to cover the cost of the service.

Mississippi Seedsmen Organize

The Mississippi Seedsmen's Ass'n was reorganized at a meeting of Mississippi seedsmen at Stoneville.

Chairman Noble H. Pace, Cleveland, head of an organization com'te set up by a meeting of seedsmen, county agents, and agricultural leaders at the Stoneville Experiment Station early in July, presided, and was elected president. Douglas Davis, Jackson, was elected first vice-president; J. O. Wax, Amory, second vice-president, and Herbert Eustis, Cleveland, sec'y-treasurer. To the president was left the job of appointing three directors.

A tentative constitution and by-laws, drawn up by the organization com'te, consisting of Chairman Pace, and Dewitt Walcott, Greenville; W. E. Ayres, Leland, and Herbert Damsker, Clarksdale, was adopted with minor changes.

Action taken consisted of authorizing acceptance of associate memberships from dealers from outside the state, and authorizing the president to appoint a public relations com'te to work with the state's extension department and the state legislature. Proposed formation of a Mississippi Seed Council was tabled for reconsideration at the next meeting.

Arkansas Acts Against Vetch Weevil

The vetch weevil, which tunnels the seeds of vetch and thus destroys their viability, has recently been found in several localities in Oregon, and the Arkansas State Plant Board has requested all Oregon shippers to fumigate their seed with carbon disulphide before moving it into Arkansas. Oregon is at present the principal source of vetch seed for Arkansas. Many tons (last year about 20 carloads) of Oregon-grown vetch seeds are shipped into the state each fall to be planted in the cotton middles as a soil-conserving winter crop. Up to a few weeks ago the Oregon vetch seed was thought to be free of this weevil. The other main source of supply for vetch seed is Czechoslovakia. As the weevil is known to be plentiful in Europe fumigation has for some time been required on imported seed. By extending the fumigation requirement to Oregon vetch, the Board hopes to prevent the weevil from obtaining a foothold in Arkansas, which is free of it at the present time.

Much of the Oregon seed which is used in Arkansas does not come direct, but is reshipped to Arkansas points by seedsmen in Memphis, St. Louis, Kansas City, Springfield, Shreveport, and other out-of-state points, which makes enforcement of state regulations difficult and uncertain. A federal quarantine, under which no vetch seed would be permitted to leave an infested state unless covered by an official fumigation certificate would be easy of enforcement

and afford protection to all states which are not now infested with this pest (Oregon and a few of the eastern states are the only ones known to be infested at the present time).

The Board has addressed a letter to Lee A. Strong, chief of the U. S. Bureau of Entomology and Quarantine, requesting consideration by the Bureau of the desirability of placing such a federal quarantine.

Field Seed Crops of 1938

This year's harvest of sweet clover, red clover and alsike seed will be considerably larger than last year's, while production of alfalfa, timothy and blue grass seed will be much smaller, says E. J. Dyas, Iowa State College agronomist, citing crop reports of the Department of Agriculture.

The national production of alsike seed is the largest since 1929 and may run close to 30 million pounds, Dyas says. Such a crop would be around 58 per cent larger than last year's crop of nearly 19 million pounds. The increased production is the result of both larger acreages and yields.

A million-bushel crop of sweet clover seed—the first that large since 1929—is expected. This is about 7.5 per cent larger than the estimated production of 1935 and nearly 24 per cent larger than the 1927-36 average. Increased acreages, offsetting somewhat lower yields, are responsible for the larger crop.

The 1938 red clover crop is expected to be 75 per cent larger than last year's meager crop, and may be the largest since 1933. This year's acreage harvested for seed was increased because of the high 1937 prices, abundant hay crop and prospects for a good seed yield.

In contrast, the alfalfa seed crop may turn out to be the smallest since 1932—around 777,000 bus. or 167,000 less than last year. The smaller crop is due primarily to decreased acreages, resulting mainly from grasshopper damage in the Dakotas, Kansas and Nebraska. Yields are also expected to be lower.

Driveway Observations

BY TRAVELER

A Duluth, Minn., terminal elevator uses long nails to secure the grain doors in the cars it loads. These are driven between the cracks of the grain door boards, then bent over the edges of the boards to hold the doors securely.

This method of fastening the grain doors, the elevator's superintendent claims, minimizes the danger from flying nails. When the nails are driven in the cracks between the boards of the grain door, the edges of the crack guide the nail, but offer so little resistance to passage of the nail that it is driven into the door jamb with comparatively few strokes with a hammer. Bending the nail heads over makes them serve as hooks to hold the doors, yet lets them pull easily when the door is removed for unloading the car.

HART LUMBER & GRAIN CO., which has its head office at Randall, Kans., and which is an indirect affiliate of Hart-Bartlett-Sturtevant Grain Co. at Kansas City employs a unique means of saving its elevator managers the embarrassment of repeatedly asking a truck driver the name of the owner of the grain brought to its elevators.

The first load of any man's wheat delivered to the elevator is given a lot number. This number is chalked on the side of the trucks delivering wheat from this owner. A record is kept of these lot numbers, with the name of the owner, and any other essential information such as whether it is mortgaged or not, near the scale beam.

Seed Inspection in Illinois

Lewis A. Moore, seed analyst, in the 20th annual report of the Illinois Department of Agriculture, states that during the year ending June 30, 1937, a total of 14,334 samples were accepted by the Illinois seed laboratory, and that the percentage unsalable decreased from 13 in 1935-36 to 9 in 1936-37. The percentage of samples containing noxious weed seeds decreased from 59.6 per cent to 40.6 per cent and the percentage of weed free samples increased from 9.2 per cent to 19.9 per cent. These facts indicate a more extensive distribution and use of modern seed cleaning machinery.

The 13,326 samples analyzed for purity contained the following noxious weeds, dock in 28.2 per cent of the samples, buckhorn in 16.8 per cent, field sorrel in 10.4 per cent, wild mustard in 2.6 and dodder in 2.2 per cent.

How "bargain" seed defeats the purpose of the economical farmer is shown by analysis of the following sample officially sampled in transit by an inspector. It is reduced to its component parts, as shown by the purity analysis as follows:

Pure viable seed	30.87 lbs.
Pure dead seed	22.00 lbs.
Common weed seeds (11 species).....	4.22 lbs.
Inert matter	2.77 lbs.
Other crops	0.14 lbs.
	60.00 lbs.

In addition, the bushel of seed contained noxious weed seeds as follows:

Canada thistle	7,800
Dock	5,760
Wild mustard	114,240

This seed was sold to the farmer at \$5.90 per bushel. On this basis, the pure live seed cost the farmer at the rate of \$11.80 per bushel. The local dealer was selling sweet clover 99.5 per cent pure with a germination of 90 per cent plus 5 hard seed for \$8.40 per bushel. Expressed in terms of the index value of seed, it is noted that the seed offered by the local dealer was worth over three times the "bargain seed" for a difference of \$2.50 per bushel.

$$(88.12\% \times 35\% = 30.84)$$

$$(99.5\% \times 90\% = 90.55)$$

The Wages and Hours Law applies to stock exchange firms according to a legal opinion issued to members by the Ass'n of Stock Exchange Firms of New York, adding that the requirements of the law can not be met by setting up a fund but must be paid directly to employees.

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CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

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St. Louis, Missouri

Grain Carriers

The complaint by the Standard Packing Co. against switching charges on corn and feed at South Omaha has been dismissed by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Millers at rate-break points have asked the I. C. C. to reopen complaint No. 27,580, Atkinson Milling Co., to the end that they obtain transit the same as interior points.

Abandonment of 3 lines of 21.30, 13.20 and 6.12 miles respectively by the Frisco has been authorized by the I. C. C. The lines are in Wayne and Carter Counties, Missouri, the Hunter, Current River and Grandin branches.

Abandonment of 27.25 miles of the Clinton, Davenport & Muscatine between Davenport and Muscatine, Ia., has been authorized by the I. C. C. The line has operated for 5 years at heavy loss.

Abandonment of 11.61 miles of the branch from Corbin Junction to Bayview, Idaho, should be permitted the Coeur d'Alene & Pend d'Oreille is the recommendation of Examiner Lyle to the I. C. C.

New Orleans, La.—A hearing will be held here by Examiners Mackley and Hall of the I. C. C. in the Jung Hotel Nov. 7 on southern grain rates, in I. & S. 4208. Later a hearing on the suspension will be held at Atlanta, Ga.

Transit at Chicago on wheat from west of the Missouri River is asked by the Chicago Board of Trade on terms like those at Minneapolis when reshipped east of the Illinois-Indiana line, to enable Chicago millers and dealers to compete in the Minneapolis market.

The Interstate Commerce Commission under the new Motor Vehicle Act is charged with the duty of regulating 150,000 truck operators, the magnitude of the task being appreciated by comparison with the 100 important railroads now regulated, the difficulty of control being enhanced by the large number of exempt private highway carriers.

From 1929 to 1937 revenue freight carried by the railroads decreased 87 billion ton miles, from 450 billion to 363 billion. Trucks in the same period gained 11 billion ton miles, so the common opinion that the trucks are responsible for loss of rail volume is unfounded. The greatest harm done to the rails by the trucks is the taking of the short haul and profitable traffic, leaving the rails the heavy freight going long distances at low rates.

The C. & O. has been authorized by the I. C. C. to follow the reduced rates of the eastern lines effective Oct. 21 from stations on its line, Kirkville to Louisville, Ky., to Norfolk, Va., via Keneva, W. Va. A storm of protest against the rate reduction has been evoked from numerous grain markets adversely affected. The Commission on Oct. 20 refused to suspend the reduced rates, now 16 cents, Chicago to Baltimore, instead of 22 cents.

Duluth, Minn.—Freight rate on wheat shipped by boats is holding steady at the late downward revision, 2c to 2½c unload Buffalo. Large cargoes take the low range and small lots the higher rate. There is plenty freighters looking for cargoes but not enough grain to haul. There are occasional vessels chartered to load grain and hold at eastern lake ports when wanted during the winter. They are placed at handy points for unloading in a pinch by the owners. The last rate on winter storage was reported made at 4¼c, and no change recorded so far as known now.—F. G. C.

As justifying their fixing of the lake rate on grain at 7 cents E. B. Ramsay, chairman of the Board of Grain Commissioners points to the Inland Water Freights Act, passed in 1923, authorizing the fixing of rates. Hitherto since 1923 the highest rate had been 6½ cents, he said. Shipowners wanted a 7½ cents maximum.

The seriousness of truck competition is clearly shown by the annual report of the Railroad Commission of Texas. From 1930 to 1936 Texas railroad revenue tonnage declined from 86,295,225 tons to 65,978,975 tons; while revenue fell from \$204,371,667 to \$139,122,396. In the same period the truck tonnage increased from 450,537 tons to 7,474,090 tons, while freight revenue rose from \$4,692,335 to \$13,990,000. I infer these truck figures don't take into account the itinerant truck peddler, but covers only common and contract carriers.—G. E. Blewett, sec'y-treas. Texas Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

The Interstate Commerce Commission took under advisement Oct. 20 the complaint by the Nebraska State Railroad Commission against excessive grain rates on the Union Pacific and Burlington to Omaha and Council Bluffs from points between the Nebraska-Colorado line and Brush and Keota, Colo. The complaint also covered rates to Omaha and Council Bluffs from points on the Union Pacific between Barton and Smead, Neb. The complaint charged these points should be removed from the Colorado common point grouping and placed under the North Platte progressive rate. Intervenor were the Sioux City Grain Exchange, the Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis, the St. Joseph Grain Exchange and the Omaha Grain Exchange.

The Denver Grain Exchange and the Colorado Milling & Elevator Co., complainants, asked for a reduction in rates to Denver and other points in the West, Southwest and South, from Nebraska points west of Superior, Red Cloud, Hastings, St. Paul and O'Neill, except points on the Union Pacific main line west of Julesburg, Colo. Defendants are the Union Pacific and other railroads operating in the West and Southwest. Intervenor are the Sioux City Grain Exchange, the Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis, the St. Joseph Grain Exchange, the Omaha Grain Exchange and E. Bossmeyer, Jr., for the Superior (Neb.) Grain Exchange. The Interstate Commerce Commission on Oct. 20 took the petition under advisement.

Abandonment of 38.73 miles between Havana and Cedar Vale, Kans., has been authorized the Sante Fe by the I. C. C. The property lost \$29,666 in 1937.

Taxpayers Support Barge Line

Every ton of freight handled by the government barge line which operates on the Mississippi River system costs the taxpayers of the country 8.07 mills per ton-mile, R. V. Fletcher, vice-pres. and general counsel, Ass'n of American Railroads, recently told the Institute of Public Affairs at the University of Virginia.

"Adding together the interest charge, maintenance charge, and the freight charge, we see that it costs to transport a ton of freight one mile on the Mississippi River 13.98 mills, when proper allowance is made for circuitry. This should be compared with the present average rail charge of 10 mills.

"I cannot refrain from mentioning the injustice involved in taxing all of the people of the United States to subsidize the Mississippi River system, when only a small part of the population of the country derives direct benefit from these subsidies."

Price Fixing Means Disaster

If millers really want to know what would happen to the milling industry in the United States under a government-fixed wheat price, they can find out by looking up what happened to the mills of France a few years ago when the government maintained a fixed wheat price in the face of surplus crops of wheat.

The first result was the accumulation of large stocks of wheat in growers' hands in a very short time, as dealers had no incentive to buy and millers only purchased what they actually needed for their requirements. After a little while, the pressure of these stocks for an outlet became so great that they were offered for sale at prices below the lawful schedule. Within a few months there was an extensive trade being conducted in this bootleg wheat, and at one time the price fell to about 40 per cent of the fixed level.

The law-abiding mills in France were paralyzed, as their less scrupulous competitors were able to offer flour at much lower prices. Many of the best-established concerns were forced to go out of business, and those which survived were hit very hard during this period.—*The Hook-Up.*

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Feedstuffs

Parker, Wash.—Walter Griffin has been admitted to membership in the Pacific Northwest Feed Ass'n.

New Members who have recently joined the California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n are Ernest A. Silverfield, San Francisco; J. B. Livingston, San Gabriel; and Will C. Anderson, Riverside.

Washington, D. C.—Among the speakers at the annual meeting of the Ass'n of American Feed Control Officials Nov. 17 and 18 are R. M. Fields, pres. of the American Feed Mfrs. Ass'n; Dr. C. L. Norris of Cornell University; and Dr. Victor Heiman of Waverly, N. Y.

Alfalfa meal production declined in September with output only 23,000 tons compared with 30,000 tons during August, reports the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. September production amounted to 33,000 tons in 1937 and 36,000 tons in 1936. Production for the 4 months ended September 30 totaled 111,000 tons this year, compared with 134,000 tons a year earlier and 130,000 tons 2 years back.

Feed Prices

The following table shows the closing bid price each week for December futures of standard bran and gray shorts, spot cottonseed meal, soybean meal and No. 1 fine ground alfalfa meal, in dollars per ton and No. 2 yellow corn and No. 2 yellow soybeans in cents per bushel:

	Minneapolis		Kansas City	
	Bran	Midts	Bran	Shorts
July 16.....	16.00	19.00	13.90	15.50
July 23.....	15.00	18.00	13.50	15.75
July 30.....	14.50	16.50	13.50	14.75
Aug. 6.....	14.25	15.00	12.90	14.20
Aug. 13.....	13.50	13.50	12.50	13.75
Aug. 20.....	13.50	13.75	12.40	13.85
Aug. 27.....	12.50	12.50	12.65	14.00
Sept. 3.....	13.00	13.50	12.50	14.75
Sept. 10.....	12.75	13.50	12.00	13.95
Sept. 17.....	13.50	15.00	13.50	15.50
Sept. 24.....	14.00	15.50	13.50	15.75
Oct. 1.....	13.50	16.00	12.10	14.25
Oct. 8.....	13.00	14.50	12.50	14.50
Oct. 15.....	13.00	14.00	12.25	14.50
Oct. 22.....	13.00	14.50	12.70	15.00

	St. Louis*		Chicago	
	Bran	Shorts	Soybeans	Meal
July 16.....	16.75	17.60	93	26.70
July 23.....	16.75	18.10	94	26.70
July 30.....	16.45	17.00	90	26.70
Aug. 6.....	16.10	16.50	89	25.20
Aug. 13.....	15.60	16.10	84	24.70
Aug. 20.....	15.45	15.90	84½	24.50
Aug. 27.....	15.75	16.15	81	24.50
Sept. 3.....	15.10	16.10	84	24.20
Sept. 10.....	15.60	16.80	81½	24.00
Sept. 17.....	16.70	17.75	87½	25.50
Sept. 24.....	16.60	18.00	85	26.00
Oct. 1.....	15.35	16.75	76	27.00
Oct. 8.....	15.65	16.50	76½	25.20
Oct. 15.....	15.35	16.50	69	24.20
Oct. 22.....	15.90	17.00	75	22.50

	Ft. Worth Memphis		Kansas City		Chicago
	Cottonseed	Meal	Alfalfa	Meal	
July 16.....	24.50	23.50	18.00	59¾	
July 23.....	25.50	23.75	18.00	59¾	
July 30.....	25.50	23.35	18.00	58	
Aug. 6.....	25.50	23.35	18.00	53¾	
Aug. 13.....	25.00	21.75	18.00	53¾	
Aug. 20.....	25.00	21.10	18.00	54¾	
Aug. 27.....	24.50	20.60	18.00	55	
Sept. 3.....	23.50	20.50	18.00	51¾	
Sept. 10.....	23.50	21.00	18.00	53¾	
Sept. 17.....	23.00	21.10	18.75	53	
Sept. 24.....	23.00	21.00	18.75	53	
Oct. 1.....	24.00	21.50	18.75	50	
Oct. 8.....	24.50	21.00	19.00	47½	
Oct. 15.....	26.00	20.00	18.50	45¾	
Oct. 22.....	27.00	20.75	18.50	47¾	

* St. Louis bran, basis Chicago delivery; Shorts St. Louis delivery.

Distillers dried grains production totaled 10,000 tons in September compared with 9,200 tons in August and 8,600 tons in July, reports the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Production was small compared with earlier years. September production amounted to 12,300 tons in 1937, 20,600 tons in 1936, and 14,800 tons in 1935.

San Francisco, Cal.—A state-wide survey will be conducted into the costs of processing feed barley by a com'te of the California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, with Harry N. Laine of Los Angeles as chairman. Geo. B. Murphy is chairman of another com'te to co-operate with the state department of agriculture in establishing tolerances on rolled barley and other feeds.

Duluth, Minn.—Continued mild weather has its reflection on the feed market, which holds quiet as consumptive demand languishes. Feeders come in for supplies only as needed from time to time for small amounts, otherwise they show indifference. With pasturage still fair they make no concerted effort to stock up on feeds, except in a hand-to-mouth fashion enough to carry on for a short period. No increase business can be expected until colder weather develops. —F. G. C.

Brewers dried grains production declined seasonally in September with 8,500 tons produced, compared with 9,900 tons in August, and 10,200 tons in July, reports the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Production was considerably smaller than for the 2 previous years with the September output amounting to 10,000 tons in 1937 and 10,100 tons in 1936. Production for the 3 months ended September 30 totaled 28,600 tons compared with 34,600 tons a year earlier and 33,200 tons 2 years back.

Hominy Feed Better Than Corn

By HARRY HUNTER, Executive Sec'y
American Corn Millers Federation

Purdue University states that hominy feed is the most important substitute for corn for hog fattening in the middle west. It is usually rated equal to good quality corn in fattening value.

E. S. Savage, New York State College of Agriculture, states: "I have always considered that hominy feed had a little greater value than ground corn."

Corn varies in moisture from 12% to 25% and high moisture corn is not only expensive to feed, but cannot be stored safely. Hominy feed is kiln-dried to reduce surplus moisture, and by this processing method it is given a more uniform feeding value which increases the digestibility and palatability. Likewise, the kiln-drying process makes hominy feed invariably sweet and gives it excellent keeping qualities.

Morrison's book, "Feeds and Feeding" shows that, in comparison with corn, hominy feed contains: more mineral matter, more protein, more fat, less moisture.

It is well known that hominy feed contains more net energy value per cwt. than corn and that it contains more total digestible nutrients per ton than corn, as well as most other feeds. Hominy feed has an 85.2 per cent feeding value, or 1704 lbs. of actual digestible nutrients, comparable with only 1508 lbs. of digestible nutrients, in corn.

Hominy feed is essentially a carbohydrate feed and you know it is ground and sacked

ready for use, whereas corn costs labor in grinding and handling.

Feed should be bought to get the most digestible nutrients for one dollar. A semi-monthly current feed price list to farmers, dairymen, feed mixers, college students and professors invariably places white hominy feed at the top, as the lowest priced feed based on the retail price of total digestible nutrients.

In other words, they advocate buying feeds based on digestible nutrient content which is the same as a heating plant engineer advocating the use of coal based on the B.T.U. measure. This year it has been most advantageous and profitable to use hominy feed in place of corn on account of the high corn moisture content which makes it more expensive to feed and unsafe for storage.

Dries Legumes for Feed Grinding

On his large plantation in Florida John H. Phipps has installed a Randolph High and Low Temperature Dehydrator to dehydrate alfalfa, vetch and cowpeas, which he makes into a meal for feeding. The entire output from this farm is consumed in the state of Florida.

It is almost impossible to make good hay in the southern states unless dehydrating equipment is used. Under the protection of high freight rates in Florida this ground hay can be sold profitably in a large market.

An Optimum Protein Level

In experiments conducted by the Institute of Animal Nutrition of Pennsylvania State College the results indicate that there is for every complete ration a protein level that utilizes the nutrients to best advantage.

Corresponding to progressively greater protein contents of equicaloric diets, from 10 to 45%, were increased digestibility and decreased metabolizability of food energy; decrease in heat production at a diminishing rate of decrease; increase in energy of urine; increase in gain in body weight and in energy of body gain until the optimum proportion of protein in the diet was reached, and, with further increase in protein, slight decreases in rate of gain in weight, energy, nitrogen and fat, and in fat gained per gram of nitrogen gained.

The nutritive balance of the diets as sources of energy was obviously improved, corresponding to their progressively greater protein contents from 10% to 25%, as evidenced by marked increase in energy of body gain; and approximately equal decrease in heat production—the metabolized energy remaining virtually unchanged.

Corresponding to further increase in the protein contents of the diets from 25 to 45%, the nutritive balances of the diets as sources of energy were slightly impaired, as evidenced by appreciable decrease in the quantity of energy utilized for body gain, due to more rapid decrease in metabolizable energy than in heat production—the decrease in metabolizable energy resulting from an increase in energy of urine which exceeded the slight decrease in energy of feces.

Corresponding to progressively greater protein contents of the diets from 10 to 45%, there was a slight decrease in the proportion of food nitrogen appearing in the feces; a considerable increase in the proportion appearing in the urine; and first a marked increase, followed by a marked decrease, in the proportion utilized for body gain.

The plane of protein intake did not materially affect the basal energy metabolism.

The results tend to sustain the idea that the specific dynamic effects of protein, carbohydrate and fat, as their relative values are ordinarily understood, do not apply in relation to the mixed diets of nutritive practice; and the idea that neither individual nutrients nor individual feeding stuffs express their maximum, normal, nutritive values except as components of complete diets.

New Feed Trade Marks

"ABC" is trade mark No. 408,432, filed by John Morrell & Co., Ottumwa, Ia., for dog food.

"Topper" is trade mark No. 407,653, filed by Allied Mills, Inc., Chicago, Ill., for livestock feeds.

"Brings Home the Bacon," in stenciled letters, is trade mark No. 395,109, filed by Cosby-Hodges Milling Co., Inc., for pig and hog feed.

"Mermaker" is trade mark No. 397,074, filed by The Farm Buro Co-operative Ass'n, Inc., Columbus, O., for mixed feeds for poultry and livestock.

"Pigrow" is trade mark No. 405,790, filed by Western Condensing Co., San Francisco, Cal., for a modified dried whey for animal feeding, particularly for pigs.

"Hercules" is trade mark No. 408,644, filed by Hercules Powder Co., Wilmington, Del., for dried whey, dried skimmilk, and dried buttermilk, for livestock and poultry feed.

"Sunset" is trade mark No. 401,228, filed by the Sunset Feed & Grain Co., Inc., Buffalo, N. Y., for milk albumen, buttermilk, and milk sugar feed, used in poultry mashers and dairy feed.

"United Farmers'" and three small circles under the superimposed design of the words, is trade mark No. 405,740, filed by B. F. Sheesley & Son, Harrisburg, Pa., for livestock, and poultry feed.

"B.Y." is trade mark No. 407,662, filed by Commercial Solvents Corp., New York, N. Y., for dried fermented carbohydrate residue, used as an ingredient or supplement in poultry and livestock feeds.

A line drawing of Hercules is trade mark No. 408,642, filed by the Hercules Powder Co., Wilmington, Del., for dried whey, dried skimmilk, dried buttermilk, used as feed for livestock and poultry.

"Vacto-Lac" is trade mark No. 392,220, filed by Lapp Laboratories, Inc., Nevada, Ia., for a food concentrate or supplement containing minerals for addition to poultry, hog, calf, and cattle cereal feeds.

"Flavite" is trade mark No. 407,663, filed by Commercial Solvents Corp., New York, N. Y., for a poultry and livestock feed ingredient, or supplemental feed, composed of dried, fermented carbohydrate residue.

An odd design of four blocks of broad blue, red, and yellow lines, the lines vertical in two blocks, horizontal in the other two, is trade mark No. 401,636, filed by Charleston Milling Co., Charleston, W. Va., for dairy feed.

Line drawings of a cow, a pig, a sheep, and a hen, prancing on their hind legs, around the four sides of a square set on one corner, are the parts of trade mark No. 400,003, filed by The Glidden Co., Cleveland, O., for feed for cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry, and dogs, or other farm and domestic, and carnivorous animals, or circus and zoo animals and the like.

"Blue Seal" and a representation of a seal bearing "Blue Seal Grain Products" in a circular border inclosing a coat of arms design bearing representations of a horse, a cow, and a pair of chickens, is trade mark No. 408,079, filed by H. K. Webster Co., Lawrence, Mass., for live stock, horse, dairy, cattle, and poultry feeds, laying mesh, scratch feed, and turkey feed.

A plain, circular design, incorporating "Elco Rice Shortola" is trade mark No. 402,967, filed by El Campo Rice Milling Co., El Campo, Tex., for mixed feed for poultry, etc., the precise composition of which is changed from time to time but which includes one or more of the following food products: rice polish, wheat grey shorts, rice bran, brewers rice, and rice hulls, mixed with molasses.

"Trip-L-Duty" is trade mark No. 407,482, filed by Albers Bros. Milling Co., Portland, Ore.; San Francisco, Oakland, Los Angeles, Fresno, Riverside, Sacramento, and San Jose, Cal.; and Seattle, Tacoma, and Spokane, Wash., for poultry feed.

"Booster," inclosed in an attractive design, is trade mark No. 396,704, filed by John M. Wilson, doing business as Meridian Grain & Elevator Co., Meridian, Miss., for horse and mule feed, corn meal, pearl or corn grits for human consumption, dairy feed, and laying mash.

Meeting of Nebraska Farmers Elevator Ass'n

At the 36th annual convention of the Nebraska Farmers Elevator Ass'n, held in Lincoln, Neb., Oct. 13 and 14, W. M. Burr of Kenesaw was elected pres. to succeed J. R. Morrison of Chappell, Geo. Buchta of Silver Creek, vice pres., and Frank Rutherford re-elected sec'y-treas.

Directors: C. O. Rodine, Hordville; Dan Leach, Dorchester; W. M. Burr, Kenesaw; George Buchta, Silver Creek; and George Rassmussen, Minden. Mr. Burr and Mr. Buchta succeed themselves.

The 1939 meeting will be held in Omaha. Mayor Copeland welcomed the visitors and Pres. Morrison responded.

A joint resolution com'tee was appointed comprising: From the elevator association: C. H. Moore, Fairmont; H. W. Busch, Utica; W. M. Burr, Kenesaw; Fred Smith, Chappell. From the managers: M. C. Phillips, Leigh; E. P. Hubbard, Juniata; C. W. Howard, Benedict.

ROY BENDER, Enid, Okla., sec'y of the Farmers Co-operative Grain Dealers Ass'n of Oklahoma, reviewed the growth of the Ass'n.

L. E. WEBB, of the F. S. A., spoke on "Rehabilitation."

CHAS. B. STEWARD delivered an address on "Rebuilding Local Co-operative Membership."

Managers' Session

CLEON DECH of Waverly presided at the managers' session.

Professor M. W. GAINES of the University of Nebraska told of the threatened surplus of agricultural products, declaring that one-half of the people is underbuying.

Numerous problems of the elevator manager were discussed during the afternoon.

At the evening banquet Lachlan Macleay, executive vice pres. of the Mississippi Valley Ass'n, urged support of the proposed Omaha terminal dock on the Missouri River.

Frank Rutherford was toastmaster at the banquet.

Supreme Court Decisions

Crop Mortgage.—The phrase "until paid" as used in chattel mortgage covering crops "during the year 1933, and until the debt secured by this mortgage is fully paid," did not extend lien to crops raised to succeeding years even if mortgage was otherwise valid, and hence did not render third persons who had acquired crops in 1935 thru foreclosure of a subsequent chattel mortgage liable for conversion of that crop.—*Thomas L. Fisher v. Bank of Spanish Fork, and others. Supreme Court of Utah. 74 Pac. (2d) 659.*

Conversion of Crop by Mortgagee.—In mortgagor's action against mortgagee for conversion of mortgaged hops in warehouse by sale thereof without authority, wherein mortgagee sought to recover balance due on debt secured after sale, under evidence that conversion was willful, mortgagor was properly allowed to recover highest market value of hops within a reasonable time after conversion, less amount of debt secured.—*Marrin F. Parks v. Yakima Valley Production Credit Ass'n. Supreme Court of Washington. 78 Pac. (2d) 162.*

Cipher Codes

Universal Grain Code: Most complete, up-to-date grain code published. Effects a greater reduction in tolls than any other domestic code. 150 pages, 4½x7 inches. Price, leather, \$3.00; paper, \$1.00.

Robinson Telegraph Cipher Code: Revised with all supplements, for domestic grain business. Leather, \$2.50; cloth, \$2.00.

Dowling's Grain Code for Grain Milling and Produce Trades, 6th edition: Used extensively in Western Canada. 154 pages, 4½x6½ inches. Weight 4 ozs. Price \$3.00.

Millers Telegraphic Cipher: (1936) For the flour feed and grain trades. 157 pages, 3½x6½ inches. Cloth bound. Weight 6 ozs. Price \$2.00.

Cross Telegraphic Cipher: 10th edition revised for provision and grain trades. 148 pages, 4½x5½ inches. Cloth \$4.00.

A. B. C. Improved Fifth Edition with Sup.: Reduces cable tolls 50% thru use of five-letter words, any two of which may be sent as one. In English. Price, \$20.00.

Bentley's Complete Phrase Code: Contains nearly 1,000 million combinations, any two of which can be sent as one word. Thru its use a saving of 50% can be effected in cablegrams. 8½x10½ inches. Leather back and corners. \$10.00.

Peerless Grain Code for international grain and feed trades. 300,000 different offers expressed by one half codeword combining Destination, Time of Shipment, Quantity, Quality and Price. 10,000 complete Phrases relate to Export grain trade. Private Supplement contains 3000 blank code words. Price \$85.00.

Baltimore Export Cable Code: Hinrich's fourth edition, completed especially for export grain trade. 152 pages, 6½x9 inches, bound in leather. Price \$15.00.

Riverside Flour Code, Improved (5 letter revision): Sixth edition. For use in domestic and export trade. Size 6x7 inches, 304 pages. Bound in flexible leather, \$12.50.

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D—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Furnishing Cars.

E—Overcharge in Freight or Weight.

These claim blanks are printed on bond paper, bound in book form, each book containing 100 originals and 100 duplicates, a two-page index, instructions and summary showing just which claims have not been paid, and four sheets of carbon.

The five forms are well bound in three books, as follows:

411-A contains 100 sets all Form A. Price, \$2.00. Weight 3 lbs.

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411-5 contains 60 sets Form A, 10 Form B, 10 Form C, 10 Form D and 10 Form E. Price, \$2.00.

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332 South La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Iowa Feed Dealers Ask Law Enforcement

More than 125 delegates to the annual convention of the Independent Feed Dealers of Iowa, meeting in the Savary hotel, Des Moines, Oct. 17-18, adopted a resolution demanding that feed tax funds be used for a "program of adequate feed law enforcement in Iowa."

In discussion during the convention sessions, Sec'y Ron Kennedy, Des Moines, declared: "Feed dealers last year paid \$46,000 in feed taxes, but this money was diverted into the state's general fund. We want our tax returns used to enforce the feed standards specified by law."

"Iowa has only one chemist and two assistants to check up on the declarations on feed labels. With present facilities this chemist can analyze 21 samples a week, which is not nearly enough, considering that 3,461 commercial feeds are registered in the state." No adequate means for preventing the sale of feed without tax tags exist in the state, said Mr. Kennedy, and feed inspections are too scattered to be a real enforcement factor. Less than half a dozen hands went up when delegates were asked to hold up their hands if their establishments had been visited by state feed inspectors during the last year.

RALPH M. FIELD, Chicago, president of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, pointed out that the sale of feed tags constitutes a "special-purpose" tax, and that the money so collected could not be diverted lawfully to any other purpose. Hence, any taxpayer had the right to go into the courts and enjoin the state from using these tax fees for purposes other than feed promotion and feed law enforcement.

A motion from the floor was adopted, calling upon the Chair to appoint a com'te of feed men to visit state authorities and ask that state feed tax funds be used for state feed law enforcement.



Ron Kennedy, Des Moines, Sec'y, Independent Feed Dealers of Iowa.

Itinerant Truckers

A second resolution adopted endorsed efforts of the Associated Producers & Distributors Ass'n, headed by Frank Stoll, sec'y, Kansas City, to work for passage of uniform state laws for regulating itinerant trucker merchants, and offered the cooperation of the Independent Feed Dealers of Iowa. Earlier on the program Mr. Stoll had vigorously condemned the roving peddler who owned the contents of his truck, and sold it where he pleased.

The itinerant, declared Mr. Stoll, tho he has no established place of business, has controlled a large part of the corn business at Kansas City during the last year. This is also true of feeds and hay. At one time Kansas City had 71 hay dealers; today it has but 15. About 600 country elevators have been forced out of business by the gypsy peddler during the last three years, and more may be expected to follow unless the itinerant can be regulated. Mr. Stoll urged that uniform state laws be enacted by the legislatures of middle western states to license truckers as merchants instead of as transportation agencies.

Wages and Hours

RALPH M. FIELD, president American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, distributed a special bulletin issued by Administrator Elmer F. Andrews, of the wage-hours division of the federal Department of Labor, covering the Wages and Hours Act.

The law, altho now in effect, he said, is so ambiguous that it is almost impossible to answer questions specifically. He believed the law would have to be returned to Congress for clarification and amendment. Meanwhile, Mr. Field felt, Administrator Andrews would not "crack down" on any firm that is making an honest effort to live up to the law.

Feed Merchandising

ROY LaBUDDE, Milwaukee, declared real merchandising practices are necessary to sell feed in the face of declining farm prices for dairy and other livestock products.

Customer population, he said, changes once about every five years. A farm survey in his territory would startle almost any feed dealer in its demonstration of how few potential customers he really knows.

Know the products you sell, carry complete stocks, and tie in with the sales programs on them, urged Mr. LaBudde. Find out what the customers want, and spend twice as much on advertising as on automobile gadgets, and you will find that the grass grows green in your business field.

D. K. STEENBERGH, Milwaukee, sec'y, Central Retail Feed Ass'n, explained the purposes of National Feed Week, and how dealers can profit from it. This innovation, he said, is making potential feed customers feed conscious.

Feed Financing

The Feed Dealers Finance Corp., set up as a subsidiary of the ass'n about two years ago, has been dissolved. It had served its purpose, declared Walter Berger, Des Moines, its former president. It helped a lot of feed dealers to finance their purchases, and every penny loaned was paid back promptly. But local bankers have agreed to handle the paper under the questionnaire and contract method evolved by the finance corporation. Since they could do it cheaper than the corporation, it was believed best to dis-

band the organization. No one lost any money in the corporation, said Mr. Berger, except the organizers, who received a return of 63% on their investment. The money lost was the cost of organizing, developing, and administering the plan, which is now available to feed dealers thru local banks.

Election of Officers

Election of officers made James Olson, West Bend, president. Ralph Sprague, Oelwein, president for the last two years, was made vice-president. John Hinck, Corning, took Mr. Olson's former office as treasurer. Harry Dean, Iowa City, was elected a director to take the place of L. R. McKee, Muscatine.

Field Day

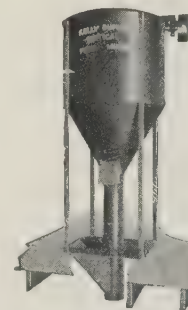
Automobiles took the delegates to Iowa State College, Ames, for lunch the second day. Following the lunch the dealers enjoyed a "Field Day" at the college, where professors had organized a complete program on animal, dairy and poultry husbandry and nutrition, and led them thru the experimental feeding pens, and the nutritional laboratories.

Corn Loans

Government loans on corn was the subject of a joint evening meeting on Oct. 18 between the feed dealers, and members of the Western Grain and Feed Dealers Ass'n, in Des Moines.

ED ELLISON, state corn loan supervisor, explained the AAA program, and promised the elevators full government cooperation in handling corn on which government had loans.

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"Feeds and Feeding"

by F. B. Morrison

has always been a leading authority. The new 20th edition has been entirely rewritten and revised to contain the latest information on livestock feeding and nutrition. Extensive data are presented concerning the mineral and vitamin content of important feeds. It contains 1,156 pages and 95 informative illustrations. The study of this authoritative book will enable you more intelligently to suggest and compound worth-while rations. Well bound in black keratol, durable covers; weight 5 pounds. Price \$5.00, plus postage. Send for your copy now.

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Poultry Feeds and Feeding

The National Poultry Institute, Inc., of Adams Center, N. Y., in the sale of a course of instruction in poultry raising has agreed with the Federal Trade Commission to stop advertising that purchasers may expect to earn \$1,000 to \$2,500 a year or any amount in excess of the average earnings of those who have completed the course; that a tiny investment will multiply itself "automatically"; that "thousands" more trained poultrymen are needed each year to fill highly paid jobs, and that the respondent company's methods will assure success, when such are not the facts.

Chickens Can Use Little Fiber

As the fiber content of feeds increase the digestibility of the organic matter decreases much more rapidly for poultry than for cattle, according to studies by J. Axelson. This, he says, indicates the fallacy, when feeding poultry, of using feed values based on experiments with feeding cattle.

The net energy values of feeds, determined from feeding trials, for poultry remains quite constant within a range of 2 to 10 per cent crude fiber in the total dry matter. Over 10 per cent fiber causes a sharp drop in the digestibility of the ration.

Yeast Improves Low Protein Feed

Skimmilk proved a top grade protein source for chickens when German experimenters fed four groups of 75 late hatched white Leghorns with a mash to which 5 per cent dried yeast was added, three of the groups receiving additional rations of 50, 100 and 150 grams of skimmilk, respectively per hen daily, and the fourth receiving 9 grams of fishmeal per hen daily in place of the skimmilk, the protein content and total food value of the ration going to the fourth group, equalling the ration containing 150 grams of skimmilk.

Experimenters Dr. Weinmiller and Dr. Mantel, as reported in the *Archive für Geflügelkunde*, found the best production in the group receiving the ration containing 150 grams of skimmilk, and that the group receiving the fishmeal ration ran a close second. Practically equalling the second was the group receiving 100 grams of skimmilk with its ration. The group receiving only 50 grams of skimmilk ran a poor third.

The addition of 5 per cent dried yeast in this experiment increased production by 17 per cent. Said the experimenters: Where no protein is included in the mash, and when 5 per cent yeast is added to the mash, hens will produce well if they are fed from 100 grams to 150 grams of skimmilk per hen daily in addition to the dry feed.

S. F. Cook and K. G. Scott, in a bioassay of protein supplements fed to baby chicks (*Soc. Expt. Biol. and Med. Proc.*, Vol 33, 1935), reporting on a series of feeding trials in which five types of protein concentrate supplemented a well-balanced basal mixture, also give yeast some credit for being a helpful feeding factor. They used commercial fish meals in three lots, a commercial casein in the fourth and a commercial meat scrap in the fifth. Growth, they report, was comparable and approximately normal on all types of protein concentrates except for three lots which received no yeast.

In two of the lots of chicks in the experiment fish meal was the only protein supplement, and abnormalities appeared among the chicks, which suffered high mortality, excessive hemorrhages, low hemoglobin levels (inversely proportional to the fish meal concentration), and a pronounced increase in blood clotting time.

These abnormalities were attributed to possible objectionable materials in the fish meal used, or to the absence of some accessory factor, since the effects could not be produced quantitatively with other protein supplements.

Full Nutrition Aids Recovery from Disease

A direct relationship exists between the health, recovery from disease and production of pullets, and the level of good cod liver oil used to supply vitamins A and D in an adequate ration, according to an experiment by R. R. Murphy, J. E. Hunter, and H. C. Kandel, at Pennsylvania State College.

Their experiment was made with eight groups of 50 single comb White Leghorn pullets, reared and maintained in total confinement. From the time the pullets were hatched until they were 12 weeks old they were fed a basal all-mash ration consisting of 43.5 pounds ground yellow corn, 10 pounds wheat bran, 10 pounds standard wheat middlings, 5 pounds dehydrated alfalfa leaf meal, 10 pounds 55% protein meat scrap, 10 pounds dry skimmilk, 10 pounds ground heavy oats, 1 pound ground limestone, and ½ pound salt. After the pullets were 12 weeks old the meat scrap and dry skimmilk in the ration were reduced to 7½ pounds, the ground yellow corn was increased to 45½ pounds, and the ground limestone was increased to 4 pounds.

These rations were supplemented with measured amounts of cod liver oil varying for the different groups, the amounts ranging from 0.0625% to 1%, and fed from hatching until the birds were 72 weeks old.

When the birds were 26 weeks old they became infected with coccidiosis, and the infection ran thru all groups. Twelve days on a moist mash condensed buttermilk diet cleaned up the coccidiosis, but a mild reappearance of the disease two weeks later led to 24 hours on a 40% milk flush treatment for all groups. This ended the coccidiosis.

The body weight of the pullets in all groups dropped during the course of the disease. But while it took 18 weeks for the birds receiving the 0.0625, 0.125, 0.1875, 0.25, and 0.3125 per cent levels of cod liver oil to regain their average weight two weeks before the attack, the pullets receiving the 0.375, 0.5, and 1 per cent levels of cod liver oil regained their average weight in only 10 weeks.

Egg production following outbreak of the disease showed marked influence from the level of cod liver oil in the diet. In the low level groups egg production decreased immediately following the outbreak, but in the high level groups egg production continued to increase for a time. All birds molted, but those on the high level cod liver oil diet molted less completely and less severely than did those receiving the lower levels of cod liver oil. A direct relationship became manifest between the average number of eggs produced by pullets infested with coccidiosis shortly after coming into production, and the amount of cod liver oil fed.

The highest level of cod liver oil fed in this experiment was 1%. Consequently the experiment does not imply that cod liver oil levels above this amount would further increase the ability of pullets to recover and lay eggs after an attack of coccidiosis. In fact, previous experiments by the same authors have indicated that pullets slip off in production when levels of cod liver oil above their tolerance are fed.

But the experiment does indicate that the ability of pullets to recover from coccidiosis and their subsequent egg production is in direct relationship to the degree to which their nutritional requirements are fulfilled. Conclude the authors: "Results . . . indicate the importance of feeding an adequate ration throughout the

growth and laying periods if satisfactory performance is to be expected from pullets infested with coccidia in natural manner at 26 weeks of age."

Eastern Wheat Growers Apply for Insurance

Seven thousand applications for wheat crop insurance have been made by wheat growers in six eastern states, according to spokesmen for the Federal Crop Insurance Corp. Pennsylvania led the list of applications with 3,466.

The average application calls for insurance on about 17 acres of land, and uniformly asks 75% coverage. The average premium payment per farm is from \$5 to \$7.

Load Cars Evenly

By HARRY MILLIMAN, Federal Supervisor, Minneapolis, Minn.

Do not load 60 lb. wheat with 1% of dockage in one end and 56 lb. wheat with 3% dockage in the other end, as it is impossible to get a representative sample of this mixture. For plugged cars let me cite two cases that we had experience with:

One car of wheat graded 1 dark northern spring, dockage 2% at local railroad yard, the car was switched to one of the local mills and their sampler found smut spot in the bottom of car, the mill called Federal appeal and our Department sampled and graded this car. Balance 24/25 of car 1 dark northern spring, dockage 2% and 1/25 car bottom and 3 dark northern spring smutty, dockage 3%. A car of barley graded 3 malting barley at the railroad yard and when it arrived at local elevator ¾ car end graded sample grade barley, heating; balance ¾ car 3 malting barley.



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Poultry Production

by Lippincott & Card

(5th Edition—Revised)

Every elevator that grinds and mixes poultry feeds needs this new, quick-reference volume, devoted to practical management of poultry enterprises. Prepared by noted authorities. Considers culling, prevention and cure of diseases, incubation, brooding, housing, ventilation, etc., and gives 63 pages to selection and compounding of feeds, to feeding methods and the nutrient requirements of poultry.

Bound in cloth, 5½x8 inches, 723 pages, 238 illustrations, fully cross indexed. Weight 4 lbs. Price, \$4.00, plus postage.

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South American Palm Nuts

By H. R. BICKNELL and W. L. HUNTER, SR.,
Chemists of California, State Dept. of
Agriculture

Recently, there have come into prominence the kernels of several South American palm nuts. They have all come from Brazil, and, while most of them have been received in small quantities only, one of them, babassu, promises to be of some importance in the oil and meal industry. Three others, ouricury, tucum, and murumuru, have been processed in small amounts. Large amounts are produced in Brazil along the Amazon and its tributaries, but, owing to the indolence of the natives who refuse to go away from the streams to pick them, only a portion of the nuts produced ever get into commerce. All, except ouricury, have hard shells which are removed by cracking them on the edge of an ax or similar instrument. Only the shelled kernels have been shipped. All of the nuts that we have examined contained up to ten per cent of unsound nuts, but no restriction is placed in purchase contracts relative to the amount of unsound nuts and foreign material. They are required to be of "fair average quality" only.

According to those who have recently investigated the supply and the possibilities of obtaining these nuts from Brazil, they may disappear from the North American market in the next two or three years. Brazilian interests are building oil mills, refineries, and soap factories which will utilize them there.

BABASSU KERNELS have an elongated shape similar to the Brazil nut or "Nigger Toes" of the edible nut trade. They are reddish brown to dark brown in color and weigh an average of about three grams each. A cross section reveals a triangular space of about one millimeter in diameter running the length of the nut.

TUCUM KERNELS are dark brown, ovoid, and average about 2.5 grams in weight. At one end they usually show three indentations, one of which has served as a point of attachment of the kernel and shell. Within the kernel there is a space of about one-third the diameter of the kernel itself.

MURUMURU KERNELS are pointed, hard-shelled, with fine white lines over the entire kernel. At the blunt end can clearly be seen the point of attachment of the shell and kernel. There is a space in the center of the kernel similar to that of other palm kernels.

OURICURY KERNELS differ from the other kernels in that they have a thin shell which is easily removed and they are quite fragile and break up in shipping. They are light to dark brown in color, ovoid, and about 1.5 centimeters in diameter with a small pointed teat at one end. The inner cavity is relatively much larger and the walls much thinner than that of other palm kernels.

PROCESS—The expeller process is used to obtain the oil.

USES—The oils of babassu, ouricury, tucum, and murumuru are similar to each other and to coconut oil and are put to same uses. The oil cake meals are satisfactory feeding stuffs and have been used largely in dairy feeds.

BABASSU OIL MEAL

	Crude Protein	Crude Fat	Crude Fiber	Ash
Average analysis..	22.0%	8.04%	11.2%	5.5%
Maximum	25.1	11.4	12.7	6.5
Minimum	14.1	5.3	9.2	3.1

OURICURY NUT MEAL

Average analysis..	28.2	7.4	11.0	5.6
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A corn grind of 6,044,311 bus. during September for products going into domestic use was reported by the Corn Industries Research Foundation in behalf of 11 refiners of starches, syrups, sugars and other products of corn. This compares with a grind of 5,483,751 bus. in August and 4,331,433 bus. during September, 1937.

Eastern Grain Elevator Corp. Elects New Officers

At a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Eastern Grain Elevator Corporation, following the death of its late President, John J. Rammacher, the following officers were elected to have charge of the Corporation's affairs: Norman B. Macpherson, President and Treasurer; Charles B. Weydman, Vice-Pres. and Ass't Treas.; George J. Grammer, Vice-Pres. and Sec'y; Edwin T. Douglass, Manager of Elevators; Carl B. Mischka, Ass't Manager of Elevators; Harry J. Hewett, Ass't Sec'y. Mr. Douglas was elected to succeed Mr. Rammacher as a Director.

Norman B. Macpherson has been associated with the Grammer interests since 1902; was born in Thorold, Ontario, came to Buffalo in 1899, taking out citizenship papers in 1905. After working two years in the old Lake Shore Railroad Freight office, he went to work for the late Nisbet Grammer as Elevator Clerk for the Iron Elevator & Transfer Co. When the Eastern Grain Elevator Corporation was formed in 1914, Mr. Macpherson was placed in charge of the construction of the Concrete-Central Elevators. As various other elevators in the Port were purchased or leased, the Company delegated him to have charge of their operation and maintenance as Assistant Manager. After Mr. Grammer's death in 1935, he was advanced to be Treasurer.

Charles B. Weydman, a practical grain man, entered the employ of the Eastern Grain Elevator Corporation in 1911, and from then until the World War served in the various Departments of the Company. After having seen service in the U. S. Navy, he returned to his former position, and has since been actively devoting his time to the buying and selling of grain. He has wide acquaintance among the grain shippers in the grain producing areas, also many friends thruout the consuming territory in the East. He is a Director of the Buffalo Corn Exchange and the Grain & Feed Dealers National Assn. Mr. Weydman will have direct charge of the Grain Merchandising Department.

George J. Grammer, a brother of the late Nisbet Grammer, has been with the Company since its inception as Secretary, and has earned a well merited promotion to Vice-President.

Edwin T. Douglass came to the Company in 1916, as Manager of its Elevators; and was, until its dissolution in 1916, General Manager of the Western Transit Co. Mr. Douglass has a host of friends in all the leading grain markets in the United States and Canada. Has had an active part in the building up, not only of the Company's Care-Party export business, but in assisting every agency in the development of the Port of Buffalo. He will continue to have active supervision of the Company's elevator business.

Carl B. Mischka has been in the employ of the Company for 23 years. He has been trained in all branches of the Company's affairs, and will assist Mr. Douglass in keeping close contact with the export traders in New York and Winnipeg.

Harry J. Hewett, now Auditor of the Company, is promoted to Assistant Secretary.

Corn under seal of Minnesota farmers on 5,500 loans covering a million bushels is being delivered to the C. C. C., to make room for the new crop. The C. C. C. will sell to local feeders or ship to terminals.

Commercial Feeding Stuffs in California

During September the California Bureau of Field Crops reports that 947 inspection visits to feed dealers, stores, and mixers were made.

At the end of September, there were 4,289 registered feed concerns for the fiscal year July 1, 1938 to June 30, 1939.

During September, there were 575 inspection samples of feeding stuffs tested by the feed laboratory, of which 381 conformed to the guaranteed analysis, and 194 were found to be deficient. Ninety-eight were major violations for discrepancies in analysis and labeling, all of which were required to be corrected immediately.

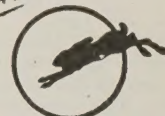
One hearing was held for a manufacturer in connection with violations of the provisions of the commercial feeding stuffs act.

Our inspectors have been taking many samples of wheat, barley, and oats thruout the state in connection with the 1938 crop survey. The laboratory has been testing these for protein and fiber contents. After we have gathered sufficient information we intend to establish definite fiber limits for ground wheat, ground oats, and ground barley so that we may more completely prevent the inclusion of excessive dockage or ground screenings in these products.

Nashua, Ia.—Will Simpson, local farmer, is exhibiting a foot-long ear of hybrid corn he raised this year. It weighs 1 pound 11 ounces, and is 8½ inches in circumference.

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Practical Poultry Farming

By L. M. Hurd

This revised and enlarged edition is right up-to-date and contains all important discoveries in poultry raising made in recent years.

The book contains the latest information on feeding, a complete discussion of the new vitamin G, practical information on the two-story poultry house and heating, disinfecting incubators, battery brooding and raising chicks on screened platforms, and the latest discoveries in treating pests and diseases, including Leukemia, and the newest information on disinfecting houses. This edition also describes the new methods of feeding turkeys.

Printed on enamel book paper from large type and well bound in cloth, 5¼x7½ ins., 480 pages, 33 chapters, and 200 engravings. Weight 2 lbs. Price \$2.50, plus postage.

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Processing Taxes Opposed by Milling Industry

The Millers National Federation has widely circulated a leaflet pointing out the evils of processing taxes, using official records to substantiate its findings. The Federation leaflet follows in part:

Official records of the Bureau of Internal Revenue for the period of July, 1933, through the complete calendar year 1935 disclose that the federal government collected a grand total of \$960,720,397.99 (a) in revenue from processing taxes on agricultural products. These collections were made from the processors of nine farm commodities which enter into the daily lives of the American people, and include wheat, corn, rye, rice, hogs, sugar, peanuts, tobacco and cotton. (Compensatory taxes on paper and jute included in the above total amounted to \$13,076,844.45.)

These special taxes were levied under the Agricultural Adjustment Act, which became effective May 12, 1933, and continued in what was regarded by the government as a constitutional Congressional enactment until Jan. 6, 1936, when the United States Supreme Court, in the case brought by the Hoosac Mills Corp., invalidated the act under which this form of taxation was imposed.

Official records of the United States Treasury show this total processing tax revenue of \$960,720,397.99 (a) was collected on the following commodities:

Commodity	Rate of Tax	Total Paid
Hogs	\$.50 to \$2.25 cwt.....	\$270,081,084.89
Wheat .....	.30 bu.....	250,628,889.43
Cotton .....	.042 lb (lint).....	245,861,810.39
Sugar .....	.0125 to \$.05 lb.....	100,327,146.67
Tobacco .....	.017 to \$.061 lb.....	63,628,155.02
Corn .....	.05 bu.....	12,232,306.74
Peanuts .....	.01 lb.....	3,702,920.00
Rice .....	.01 lb.....	671,106.03
Rye .....	.30 bu.....	145,829.89
Paper and Jute.....		13,076,844.45
Unclassified Processing Taxes.....		364,304.48

Official governmental publications show that the amount of the tax was immediately reflected in the price consumers paid for essential foods and fibers.

In the department's report, entitled "Agricultural Adjustment in 1934," issued March 9, 1935, this assertion was made:

"Since bread and cotton cloth are among the indispensable necessities of life, practically every American consumer contributes to a processing tax." (b)

This declaration was included in the report's discussion of "Points of Ultimate Tax Burden," in which the following statements also were made:

"In most cases the processor, although he pays the tax, does not in reality bear the burden of the tax. The ultimate taxpayer—that is, the person who bears the tax burden—is the consumer, the person to whom the taxed commodity, bearing the tax with it, passes on from the processor for final use. The ultimate taxpayer, then, is the person who eats the pork and bread and wears the cotton cloth, whose retail prices include the processing tax." (b)

Concluding its analysis of the processing tax as it applied to wheat, the bureau's report made these additional declarations:

"An analysis of the factors affecting flour consumption in the United States indicates . . . that any rise in flour prices equivalent to the tax would have been borne by the consumers with a decrease in consumption of . . . about 3,000,000 bbls. annually." (g)

Thru the foregoing presentation of official declarations, collected from responsible governmental publications, the fact seems indisputably established that processing taxes on commodities essentially a part of the daily life of all the people, increased the cost of the American consumer of these necessary foods and fibers by the burdensome sum of \$960,720,397.99.

New Explosion-Proof Motor

A new line of explosion-proof ball-bearing motors has been announced by Fairbanks, Morse & Co. These motors, approved by Underwriters' Laboratories for Class I Group D hazardous locations, insure against accidental ignition or explosion of vapor or gases which are prevalent in plants producing fine dust or employing gasoline, acetone, alcohols, volatile oils or combustible gases.

F-M explosion-proof motors are built in NEMA frames, equipped with cartridge type sealed ball bearings and can be applied to pumps, blowers, production machines, etc., as easily as any standard open motor. Double-end ventilation is one of the many exclusive features built into these new motors. This feature assures positive cooling from both ends of the motor and eliminates hot spots, thus adding to the life of the motor windings.

The construction and many features of this new line of explosion-proof motors are fully described in Bulletin 1225.

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by
F. B. Morrison

This edition has been entirely rewritten and revised to contain the latest information on live stock feeding and nutrition. Entirely new compilations of recent analyses of American feeds are presented in the Appendix Tables. Extensive data are presented concerning the mineral and vitamin content of important feeds.

The only authoritative book on the subject of animal feeds and feeding. The result of over 38 years of exhaustive work in experimentation.

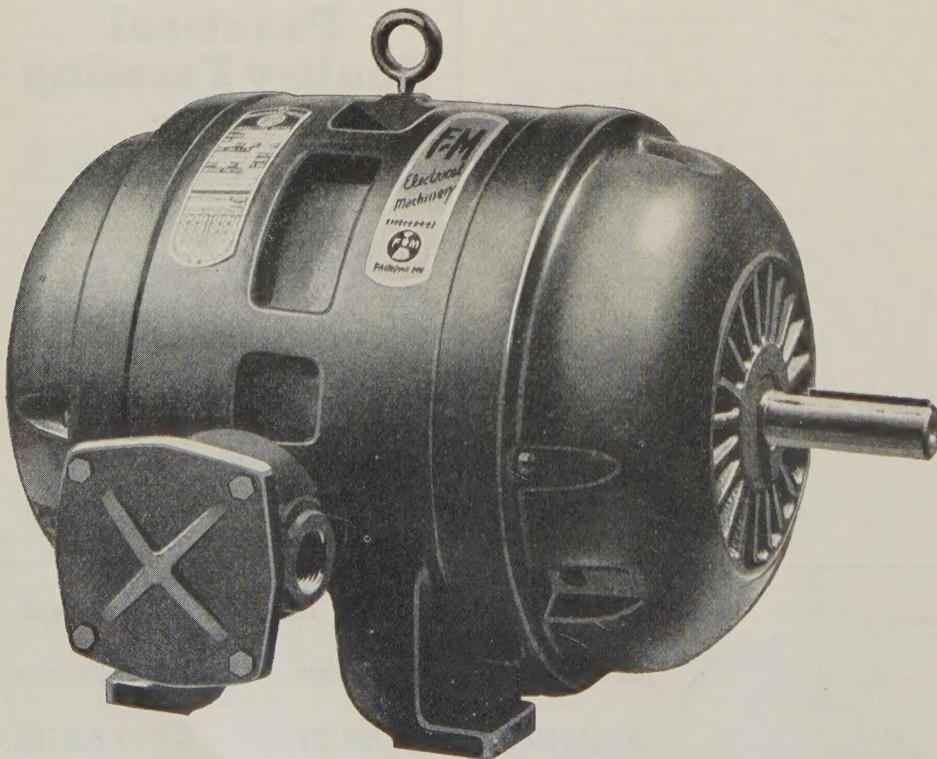
Its three parts, each divided into numerous chapters, cover "Fundamentals of American Nutrition," "Feeding Stuffs," "Feeding Farm Animals." This new edition contains approximately 40% more material than the 19th edition, and contains 1,156 pages, including 95 informative illustrations. This book will enable any grinder and mixer of feeds more intelligently to suggest and compound worth while rations. Beautifully bound in black keretol, durable covers; weight 5 pounds, price \$5.00 plus postage. Send for your copy now.

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Grain Shipping Books

Record of Cars Shipped facilitates keeping a complete record of each car of grain shipped from any station, or to any firm. It has the following column headings: Date Sold, Date Shipped, Car Number, Initials, To Whom Sold, Destination, Grain, Grade Sold, Their Inspection, Discount, Amount Freight, Our Weight Bushels, Destination Bushels, Over, Short, Price, Amount Freight, Other Charges, Remarks. Book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper, size $9\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ inches, with spaces for recording 2,320 carloads. Well bound in heavy black pebble cloth with red keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Order Form 385. Price \$2.50, plus postage.

Sales, Shipments and Returns. Is designed to save time and prevent errors. The pages are used double; left hand pages are ruled for information regarding "Sales" and "Shipments"; right hand page for "Returns". Column headings provide spaces for complete records of each transaction, one line. Book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper, size $10\frac{1}{2} \times 16$ inches, with 8-page index. Spaces for recording 2,200 cars. Bound in heavy canvas with keratol corners. Weight, $3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Order Form 14AA. Price \$3.35, plus postage.

Grain Shipping Ledger for keeping a complete record of 4,000 carloads. Facing pages are given to each firm to whom you ship and account is indexed. Book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper with 16-page index, size $10\frac{1}{2} \times 15\frac{1}{2}$ inches, well bound with black cloth covers and keratol back and corners. Weight, 4 lbs. Order Form 24. Price, \$3.50, plus postage.

Shippers Record Book is designed to save labor in handling grain shipping accounts and gives a complete record of each car shipped. Its 80 double pages of ledger paper, size $9\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ inches, provide spaces for 2,320 carloads. Wide columns provide for the complete record of all important facts of each shipment. Bound in heavy black cloth with keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Order Form 20. Price \$2.50, plus postage.

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Grain Receiving Books

Grain Receiving Register for recording loads of grain received from farmers. It contains 200 pages of ledger paper $8\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$ inches, capacity for 8,200 loads. Some enter loads as received, others assign a page to each farmer, while others assign sections to different grains. Bound in strong board covers, canvas back. Headings of columns are: "Date, Name, Kind of Grain, Gross, Tare, Net, Bushels, Pounds, Price, Amount, Remarks." Weight, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Order Form 12AA. Price \$2.50, plus postage.

Wagon Loads Received has columns headed: "Month, Day, Name, Kind, Gross and Tare, Net Pounds, Bushels, Pounds, Price, Dollars and Cents, Remarks." Contains 200 pages of ledger paper size $9\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ inches, providing spaces for 4,000 loads. Bound in heavy boards with strong cloth covers and keratol corners and back. Weight, 2 lbs. Order Form 380. Price \$2.50, plus postage.

Receiving and Stock Book is arranged to keep each kind of grain in separate column so each day's receipts may be easily totaled. It contains 200 pages linen ledger paper size $9\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ inches, ruled for records of 4,000 loads. Well bound in black cloth and keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Order Form 321. Price \$2.50, plus postage.

Grain Receiving Ledger has 200 pages linen ledger paper and 28-page index, $8\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$ inches, numbered and ruled for 44 entries. Well bound in pebble cloth with keratol back and corners. Weight, 3 lbs. Order Form 43. Price, \$3.00, plus postage.

Form 43 XX contains 428 pages. Shipping weight $4\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Price \$5.00, plus postage.

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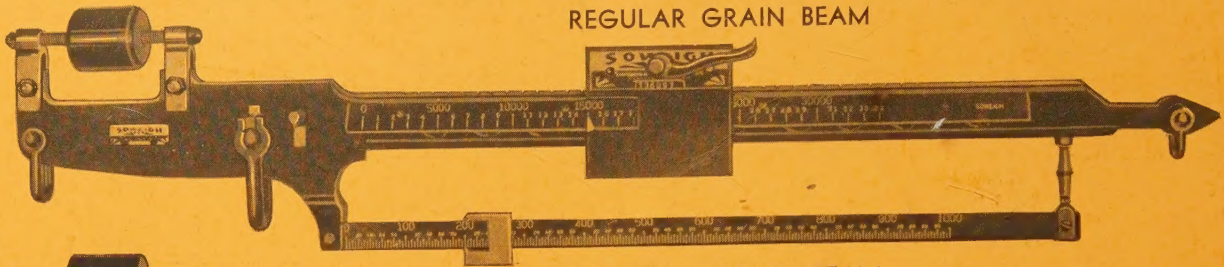
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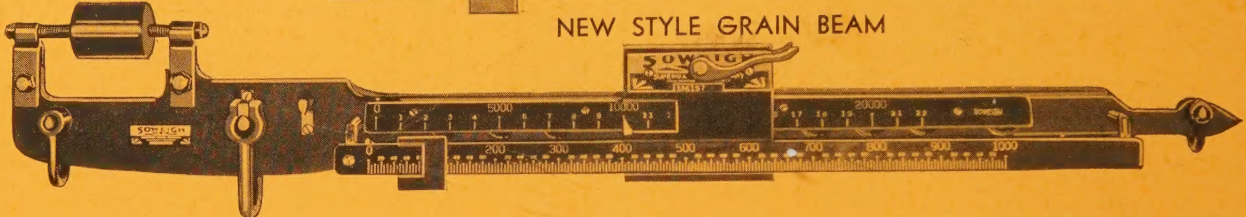
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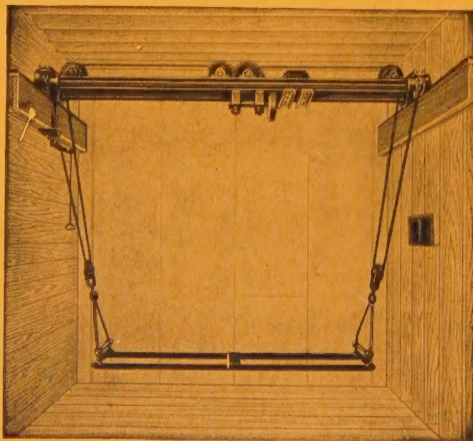


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